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11 AUG 1934

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INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 190 BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 11 1934 TWENTY PAGES

Mrs. Kamala Nehru's Health Causes Anxiety

No Going Back On Council Entry

Sardar Clarifies Issue

No Disciplinary Action To Be Taken Against Conscientious Objectors

BOMBAY, August 10.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent the following telegram to Dr. Choitram at Karachi on the situation with regard to the Council Entry question:—

"Reconsideration of the Council Entry programme is impossible now and will be injurious to the country's cause.

I feel confident that veteran leaders like Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney will do nothing, in selecting candidates and conducting the campaign, to harm the Congress prestige.

Other groups are opposing through misunderstanding, which I hope, will soon be removed.

God willing, we shall come through elections successfully, leaving no marks of bitterness behind."—A. P.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Sardar Explains Scope Of Disciplinary Action

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement to the press:

There seems to be in certin quarters some misunderstanding in regard to the Working Committee's resolution on diciplinary action.

The first part of the resolution lays down, firstly, that all Congressmen are expected to carry out the Congress programme and policies, and secondly, that those Congressmen who are also office-bearers and members of the executives are in honour bound to carry out the programmes and policies.

The second part of the resolution refers to disciplinary action, which, under the resolution, may be taken only against office-bearers and members of the executives.

This disciplinary action is not to be taken, if an office-bearer or member of the Executives merely cannot, owing to conscientious objections, support the Congress programme and policies.

Disciplinary action is to be taken only when an office-bearer or member of the Executives goes further and carries on propaganda or acts against the programme and policies.

The question of displinary action, therefore, does not arise, where an office-bearer or member of the executives, finding himself in disagrrement for instance with the decisions of the Working Committee in regard to elections to the Legislatures.

Simply refrains from assisting in the election campaign, but it must arise when he goes beyond this "—A. P.

SOMAN SWEEPS POLLS

Congress Scores First Victory At Satara

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

The result of the Bombay Council Satara District bye-election was declared this noon at Satara. Bhausaheb Soman, a Congress candidate, has come out successful, defeating his opponent Rao Saheb Chorekar by 3,000 votes.

Great jubilation is evinced at the first success of a Congress candidate after the adoption of the Council entry programme by Congress.

Mr. Soman ecured 8,600 and his rival 5,600.

BERAR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Will Aney Accept Office And Settle Differences?

AMRAOTI, Aug. 10.

Mr. M. S. Aney has returned this morning by the Nagpur Mail from Bombay where he had gone to see Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Congress candidate for the Assembly and has left for Yeotmal where he would stay for two days and would again go to Wardha to be by the side of Mahama Gandhi.

Mr. Aney is not attending the general meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee which is meeting on August 12, but is coming to Berar on August 14 when he will see his friends at Amraoti and Akola respectively, prior to his departure to Calcutta to attend the Nationalist Party's meeting, the venue of which is now changed from Benares to Calcutta.

Mr. Aney's proposed visit on August 14, and 15 to Amraoti and Akola is learnt to be mainly in connection with the policy which the Berar Congress will have to settle regarding the nomination of candidates as the Berar constituency has only one candidate for the Assembly.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

The retirement of the Congressmen like Seth Govind Das and Mr. D. P. Misra from the office of the Congress in Hindusthani C.P. seems to have cast a shadow upon the present office bearers of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee. For it is learnt that Veer Vaman Rao Joshi, the president, and Mr. Harihar Rao Deshpande, Secretary of the Berar P.C.C. also desire to retire from the Congress Office and to hand it over to others who are willing to accept it.

There is likelihood that Mr. Aney will be approached by the Berar Congressmen with a request to accept the office of the presidentship of Berar P.C.C. It is not yet known whether Mr. Aney will acceed to this request. But his acceptance of this office will certainly avoid many dissensions.—United Press.

KEEPS UP STRENGTH

Doctors Advise Gandhiji Not To Move Out Of Bed To Conserve Energy

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 10.

Drs. Shahani and Sherlekar have issued the following statement:—

"We examined Gandhiji at 5-30 p.m. and are glad to find him keeping up strength well. His general condition is satisfactory for the fourth day of fast but he must conserve his strength. We asked him not to move out of bed."

Gandhiji spent the day comfortably, lying on bed and reading a book on Socialism and Karl Marx.—United Press.

"INDIA YET NEEDS YOU"

Poet's Wishes To Gandhiji

SHANTINIKETAN, Aug. 10.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following wire to Mahatma Gandhi today:—

"My love and best wishes. Do not forget that India yet needs you."—United Press.

GANDHIJI STANDS FAST WELL

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi entered the fourth day of his fast under the most favourable circumstances, having had undisturbed sleep. There was absolutely no feeling of nausea at any stage yesterday. Both the pulse and the heart continue to show improvement. It is stated that his system has now become adjusted to fasting, and therefore no great complications are anticipated. There has been continual rain here, which has helped to keep the temperature cool.

After 72 hours fasting, Gandhiji is still able to sit up in his bed without assistance. He still reads for short periods and occasionally cracks jokes with the doctors, saying that he is feeling much better after the fasting.—A. P.

FAST UNTO DEATH!

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Information has been received from the Hindus of Junagad State by Bhai Parmanand, president of the Hindu Mahasabha that Pandit Ramchandra Sharma Veer of Jaipur started to fast unto death from August 4 in order to prevent cow-slaughter in Mangrol which has been prohibited by the Mahomedan Ruler there for the last 100 years.

Pandit Sharma went to Mangrol to pay a visit there and he found cow-slaughter has been recently re-started. It is stated that all other efforts to stop cow-slaughter having failed, he has taken recourse to fasting which is still continuing.—United Press.

Strange Freak Of Nature

SAIDPUR (Sind) Aug. 10

In a village of Saidpur, a Muslim woman has given birth to a male child that has aroused much interest in the district.

The child is reported to be abnormal and possesses one leg and one arm and not two.

It has got two heads. Crowds of people are pouring in to see the strange freak of Nature. It is said that the woman had given birth to a similar child two years ago, which eventually died. United Press.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru who is lying seriously ill.

KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

Condition Reported To Be Very Serious

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

Latest reports about Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health show that her temperature rose to 104deg. last night, and since this morning, her condition has become very serious.

She has had a severe heart attack, and is very weak.

Dr. Atul who was telephoned for arrived this morning from Lucknow, and some relatives have also arrived. The patient has expressed a desire to see her husband.—A. P.

Youths Escape From Internment

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

News has reached here of the escape of two Bengali youths from village internment at Dinajpur.—A.P.

MILLIONS TO STARVE

Widespread Drought And Flood Havoc In China

SHANGHAI, Aug. 10.

Five million people have been threatened with starvation, following widespread drought alternating with floods in many parts of the country. Suicides of whole families in the face of starvation are frequently reported. Terrific losses occurred in some provinces through drying up of crops, while in others sustained rainfall submerged vast area and swollen rivers washing away villages, drowning many.—Reuter.

RESTORATION OF HAPSBURGS

Speculation Starts With Chancellor's Visit

VIENNA Aug. 10.

Speculation is rife regarding Chancellor Schuschnigg's visit to Budapest, where he will be discussing with the Hungrian Premier the possible reestoration of the Habsburgs.

It is authoritatively stated that the Hungarian foreign policy is directed towards the revision of the territorial clauses of the Peace Treaty, and no monarch would be acceptable who pledged himself definitely to the reunuciation of the territorial claims.

It is probable, however, that if the Habsburg pretender renounces such claims the Monarchical movement will be opposed lby the Little Entente.

It is believed that Schuschnigg hopes to find a formula for overcoming this dilemma—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVT. DECREE.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.

All prices in Germany are virtually placed under Government control by a decree of the Ministry of Economics extending control to all goods of commercial enterprises.—Reuter.

Disorderly Scenes In Burma Council

MEMBERS ORDERED OUT OF CHAMBER SHOUT FROM LOBBIES

RANGOON, August 10.

For the first time in the history of the Burma Council disorderly scenes marred the proceedings of the House this afternoon when some Burmese members made uncomplimentary remarks about the President as a protest against the Governor's decision on the motion to remove the President, and the latters continuing in office without resigning.

"PLEASE SIT DOWN"

When the Council resumed after luncheon and was about to continue discussion on a non-official resolution U Saw (People's Party) stood up and said: "Here is a letter for you, Mr. President".

The President said, "please sit down U Saw".

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS

Sir Oscar then explained that the House was at the moment discussing a resolution, therefore the Council business could not be interrupted, but if U Saw wanted to read the letter, he could do so to-morrow after question time.

U Saw ignoring the order of the President read, "We the undersigned members of the Burma Legislative Council, having no confidence in you, call upon you to resign from the office of the President of the Council."

When the letter was being read out, members of the official block and some European and Indian members protesting, continued calling 'order, order'.

Meanwhile, the Burmese members went on banging the tables and shouting "Shame, Shame; President, you must resign". Soon after the letter was read U Ba Thein (Chi Hlaing's party) and U Ba Thaung (Doctor Ba Maw's party) read some names of signatories to the letter, while U Ba Chaw made uncomplimentary remarks about the President.

ORDERED TO WITHDRAW

The President then asked the aforesaid four members to withdraw from the Council for the rest of the day under Council Rules, but the members did not do so until the President asked them twice. Immediately after their withdrawal, all Burmese members excepting nine walked out, but continued loitering in the lobby.

The House then continued the usual business. A few minutes later, when the resolution in the possession of the House was put to vote a number of Burmese members who had retired shouted "ayes" from the lobbies.

OVER 50 SIGNATORIES

The letter addressed to the President was signed by over 50 members of U Chit Hlaing's Party, Ba Maw's party and the People's Party (U Ba Pe's) and included one Indian Member Ganga Singh and two ex-Ministers against one of whom, namely Kyaw Din, ex-Education Minister a motion of no confidence was passed last session.—A. P.

Congress Franchise A Sacred Trust

NARIMAN APPEALS TO CITY TO GIVE LEAD

Directions To Polling Officers On Khadi Clause

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. has issued the following instructions to polling officers of all Wards to be observed during the ensuing B.P.C.C. elections.

The Polling Officer at each booth should make a personal inquiry from intending voter, whenever he notices a marifest breach of that clause, and the polling officer should try to ascertain from the voter himself whether he is a habitual wearer of khaddar; on his replying in the negative, his vote should be rejected, but in the event of an affirmative reply, his vote should be separately registered by having his voting paper placed in a separate box provided for the purpose.

Where there is a separate box for each candidate as in the ticket system, two boxes shall be kept for every candidate, one for his undisputed votes and the other for the disputed ones.

Thus having accepted such doubtful votes, the function of the polling officer should cease, so far as that point is concerned. Thereafter, all such doubtful votes accepted under protest would be referred to the Presiding Authority, who will dispose them off in such a manner as he thinks fit, with the assistance of the Council, after making such inquiries as he deems proper. His decision should be treated as final.

This seems to be the most expedient and practical way to obviate the difficulties and complications as it will not be possible for the polling officer to hold an inquiry in each individual case on the spot, as there may be many such arising in each booth; nor will it be fair to reject them summarily at the discretion of the Polling Officer.

I hope the above instructions will be followed in each booth, so that the election work may proceed without much difficulty or obstruction.

PREPARE FOR THE "GREATER TASK"

The following statement has been issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C.:—

The great stir and hubbub in all Wards of the City, over the impending Bombay Provincial Congress Committee elections, far from causing any uneasiness or apprehensions, ought to be welcomed as an additional healthy symptom of re-awakening and revival of this great organisation.

Scramble for seats and healthy rivalry and competition, between members of all classes and communities, adoption of political or economic labels and discarding communalists' badges and similar other exciting activities are but so many demonstrative proofs of the ever-increasing popularity and the strength of the National Congress.

NOTE OF CAUTION.

At the same time, it is necessary to utter a timely word of caution and warning:—

Our over-enthusiasm, even for a good cause, should not make us, even inadvertantly or unconsciously, over-step the bounds of integrity, honesty, discipline and decorum. It should be the particular and special care of all Congressmen, voters as well as candidates, to see that they keep within the moral bounds and thus preserve the high level and standard of the Congress.

We must remember, that for Congressmen, the only restricting influence will, or should, be self-restraint, out of a sense of loyalty to the organisation and devotion to the cause. Congress cannot, and need not, summon any outside agency or aid, such as police or law courts. But these supposed disabilities far from weakening our position, ought to give us additional strength. A self-imposed moral sanction is always more potential and effective than super-imposed authority or enforced law or penalties.

Hence the duty and responsibility of a Congress voter, voluntarily to observe all rules, directions and Congress mandates as far as circumstances permit, are greater than any other citizen-voter of other civic or government institutions.

BOMBAY MUST GIVE LEAD

During the struggle, the country looked to Bombay for a correct lead and in the present unfortunate, but inevitable, widespread disruption in Congress ranks in different provinces, Bom-

(Continued on page 10).

PAYMENT FIRST

No Yarn Export To Germany

LONDON, Aug. 10.

A mass meeting of Spinners, Doublers, merchants and exporters of Manchester decided that the "Spinning of yarn in Lancashire for export to Germany shall remain suspended and no further sales be made to Germany until the position with regard to the payment of commercial debts owing to traders in Britain by German importers of yarn is made clear."

An emphatic dissatisfaction is also expressed at the conclusion of the Agreement by Government negotiators in Berlin ensuring payment for future trading without arranging payment on outstanding debts.—Reuter.

LARWOOD STILL UNFIT FOR PLAY

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Larwood underwent an examination by the club's Doctor for the injured left ankle. He has been certified as quite unfit to play against the Australians. The Team will be selected from Lilley (Captain), Keeton, Harris, Walker, Arthur Staples, Gunn, Hardstaff, Voce Butler, Taylor, Woodhead and H. R. Cox.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

TITLE WINNERS IN BOWLS.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 10.

In the Empire games the following won titles in Bowls:—

Singles: Sprot (Scotland).

Pairs: Hills and Wright (England).

Rinks: Slater, Guegeon, Tomlinson, Biggin (England).

3 KILLED IN SHIP COLLISION.

NAPLES, August 10.

Three sailors were killed and seventeen injured, when the Italian naval southship "Antoni-Otto" Usodimare collided with steamer "Pallade" near Naples.

All victims were aboard the warship which holed bows; the steamer is not damaged.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Salesman for (spare hours) Jewellery trade, knowing English. Security essential. State age, caste, and experience. Box No. 2807, "Bombay Chronicle."

Lady Coach for girl in sixth with French. Hindu preferred. Please apply with minimum terms to: Verma, c/o Tejoo Kaya & Company, New Nagpada, Bombay 8. (2806).

Wanted Chief Agents and Agents on Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively monthly, also Organisers on Rs. 40 plus Provident Fund and Commission. Apply Uplifting Banking Corporation, Ltd., 169-171, Javeri Bazar, Bombay. (8777).

Wanted—Well-Qualified and experienced Boiler-Attendants, having at least five years' experience of Water-tube Boiler Tractor Mechanic for Diesel Tractors, Welder, Moulder, Turner, Typist and a Railway Clerk fully conversant with goods tariff. Apply stating salary acceptable to:—The Manager, Harinagar Sugar Mills, Ltd. P. O. Ramnagar (Champaran). (8772).

Wanted.—An A. D. C. well learned in English and Hindi preferably Urdu also, must know riding and sports, such as, Tennis, etc. Apply immediately in writing with photograph without which no applications will be considered to the Private Secretary to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Maharaj Alwar, Moti Mehal, Lucknow. (8757)

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

Applications are invited for the following posts, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 15th August, 1934. (1) Hon. Surgeon, F. R. C. S., (England), (2) Hon. Physician, M.D. (London) or M. R. C. P. (London), (3) Hon. Lady Doctor (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two recent copies of testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any and appointments held. The post will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with two months notice on either side. (8730)

Wanted an A. D. C. to His Highness, salary up to Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Should have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Preference will be given to those knowing Urdu as well. Must know riding and sports, such as tennis, etc. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 15th August, to Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaj Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook and Sons, Ltd., Bombay. (8755).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Managers for the Branches of a Limited Concern to be opened very soon at almost all the Important Towns of Gujrat and Kathiawar at the Remuneration of Rs. 200 per month. Only respectable, hard-working and capable people need apply. Gents and Ladies of any caste or creed can apply, to the Chairman, The United Business Syndicate, Market Road, Karachi. (8771).

Wanted a Stenographer. Salary up to Rs. 500 per month. Minimum speed 200 words per minute in English. Sound knowledge of English essential. Preference given to applicant knowing Hindi. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials and photograph which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 10th August, to The Private Secretary to H. H. Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook & Sons. (8756)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St., the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

Space available for flash light advertisements also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2792).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let Three Office Rooms now occupied by Messrs. Simon & Co., on the first floor of Gaiety Chambers from 1st September, 1934. Apply to the Manager, Capitol Cinema, Bombay. (8776)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Intermediate College of the Senior Cambridge Institute offers to coach students for Punjab Matriculation, Benares Admission, Rajputana Intermediate, Rajputana Matriculation, within a short period of eight months or less. Classes regularly started Efficient staff, best coaching and individual attention. Wide choice of Languages and subjects. Apply:—The Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay 4. (8750).

College Mathematics, Physics, Matriculation, Intermediate, Cambridge Senior Junior (1935) classes General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane Kalbadevi. (2808).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Youman's Guide. Containing nearly 20,000 Recipes for preparing several thousand articles Rs. 15. Naylor's Year Book Rs. 2-10. King Co., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2805).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans can be promptly arranged for Government servants, furniture mortgage, motors and without security. Please apply to National Loan Agency, Cama Chambers, Meadow Street, Fort. (2811).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana.

Wanted Chief Agents in principal towns on lucrative terms to represent the Backergunj Insurance Bank Ltd. of Kowrikhara, Barisal (Bengal). 100 per cent dividend declared in the very first year. Apply to Calcutta Office for particulars, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (2800).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

The Champion General Insurance Co., Ltd., Commissariat Building, Fort, Bombay, now invites application for Chief and Special Agencies for Bombay Presidency and other Provinces. Special terms and facilities with future prospects to influential men able to bring in sound guarantees business. Apply in confidence. (8767).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Soda Factory, as going concern, oldest established, with up-to-date machineries. Owner going out-station on account of ill health. A good opportunity to industrialist. Apply Box No. 2804, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sexus Paste, the best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs 2|12; Refill., 2|-. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (2809).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, 1934, at 3-30 P. M. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year, ended 28th February, 1934.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To re-elect Mr. S. C. Cambata, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., and Mr. A. M. Kajiji, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th August, 1934, to the 29th August, 1934, both days inclusive

By Order of the Directors.
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1934.

N. B.:—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 10th September, 1934, between 12 noon and 3 p. m. on week-days, other than Saturdays; and between 12 noon and 1-30 p. m. on Saturdays, on application or on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 18th August, 1934. 8763.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Tenders are invited from Contractors with experience of Marine Works for certain repairs to the Company's Patent Slipway at Mazagaon.
2. The work comprises the Erection of a Cofferdam the Dewatering of the Enclosed Area and the Renewal of the Rails.
3. The Form of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification and Schedule of Quantities and Copies of Drawings can be obtained at the Office of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, at 100, Frere Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50 which will be returned on the Receipt of a Bona Fide Tender which must be accompanied by Earnest Money of Rs. 500.
4. Tenders in Sealed Covers marked "Tender for Repairs to Slipway" must reach the Office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, Home Street, Bombay not later than twelve o'clock mid-day (S.T.) on Friday, August 31st, 1934.
5. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1934. 8782

FOR SALE AT AJMER DEPOT

M. G. Rails 10 ft. 20 ft. and over, 270 tons, cast iron and other Scrap also. Tender returnable 27th August, 1934. Apply for tenders, SUPDT. OF STORES, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ajmer, price rupee one per tender. 8780

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 315 of 1934

Re: JACOB SAUL MORDECAI MOSES, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing at No. 8, Grants Building, Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, till lately carrying on business in shares and Cotton and now Unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th September, 1934, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1934.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
8783

Public Notices

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for additions to the Congress House at Proctor Road estimated to cost about Rs. 7,000 (Rupees seven thousand) only.

A copy of the Tender can be had from the office of the undersigned during office hours.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Messrs. KORA & BHATT,
Architects.
22, Apollo St., Fort
2810

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BABAJI BHAGWANT KULKARNI and KASHINATH RAMCHANDRA KULKARNI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to my client the properties described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

ALL persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

ALL that piece or parcel of Government ground or land together with messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at Kumbharwada Tambad Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ninety-four square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard be the same, little more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 7604, and Street Nos 151-153, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1921, and New No. 9057, Old Survey No. 248, and New Survey No. 4948, and Cadastral Survey No. 3820 of Bhuleshwar Division, standing in the name of Ramchandra Rawji Kulkarni and Babaji Bhagwant Kulkarni and bounded, on or toward the East by the Sweepers passage, on the West by the Public passage, on the North by the house of Pandu Bhandare and on the South by the house of Sahadu Shankar Todkar.

Dated this 11th day of Aug. 1934.

RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Purchaser's Attorney.
8779.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	7000	30 July	11 Aug
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Aug	24 Aug
Yamagata Maru	3807	27 Aug.	8 Sept.
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 Aug	11 Sept.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Sept	21 Sept

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	18 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	3 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	13 Aug.
Hakone Maru	10500	29 Aug.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	5 Sept.
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Sept.
Hiye Maru	11600	17 Sept.

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Daily at 4; 6-30 and 10 P. M.

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"WELCOME DANGER"

A DIET OF LAUGHTER FOR THE STOUT AND THIN NO MATTER WHAT AILS YOU

HAROLD LLOYD

WILL LAUGH IT OUT OF YOU IN

"WELCOME DANGER"

SINGLE FARE—
—DOUBLE JOURNEY!

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In a most pleasing role in

"GULSANOVAR"

AN IMPERIAL SMASH HIT
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and others
Director: HOMI MASTER

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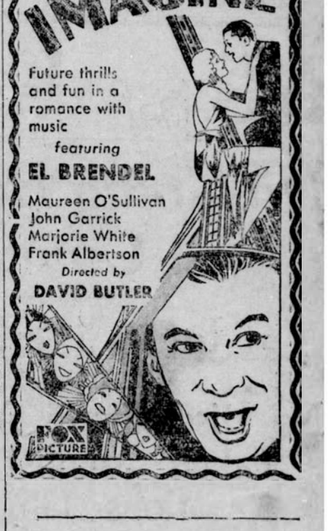

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MAJESTIC CINEMA
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Police Constable To Hang For Murder Of Villager

Chief Justice And Justice Macklin Reject Appeal Against Death Sentence

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court, confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Broach and Panchmahals on Moti Valji, a Police-constable of Rameshwar village. The accused's appeal was dismissed.

The accused was sent to a village called Madar, to investigate a kidnapping case. Before returning to Rameshwar, he got drunk and went to an eating-house. He began to assault three peasants, who were passing by. One Vaghjibhai, who saw this incident, intervened and remonstrated with the accused threatening to report him to his superiors if he continued to behave like that. The accused got enraged and left the place. He returned with a service gun with which he shot Vaghjibhai, when he was sitting in the shop of his friend, as a result of which the latter died.

Serious Offence.

Their Lordships observed that the accused was drunk when he was behaving in the manner that he did. But the evidence did not show that he was so drunk as not to know what he was doing. On the other hand, the evidence clearly showed that the accused was enraged by the deceased's threat, and deliberately brought the gun from the Police Station to shoot him. This was a very serious offence. The Police were given weapons in order that they might efficiently perform their duty of protecting the public. And a policeman who used the weapon for taking revenge on a private citizen was a danger to society. The accused's conduct was such as to deserve a deterrent punishment to set an example.

Their Lordships confirmed the death-sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. B.D. Mehta appeared for the accused. Mr. Shingne, Government-Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, seated third from the left, who left for Europe as Indian delegate to the International Co-operative Conference, was entertained at a tea party on Wednesday.

HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN KONKAN & DECCAN

Monsoon Well Distributed In Gujarat & Malabar

POONA, Aug. 10.

Unsettled conditions North of the Bay of Bengal hav developed into a depression which is crossing the Orissa Coast near Balasore, and this morning it has caused widespread and heavy rain in Orissa and the Central Provinces. The monsoon has also been strong in Lower Burma, and from West Central Provinces to Punjab Kumaon Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur West United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces, East Rejputana, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and North Madras Coast, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras while a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat, and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amount of rainfall are:—Diamond Island, seven inches; Tavoy and Amherst, three; Akyab, two; Mergui and Kyaukpyu, one and half; Rangoon, Bassein, Gwa and Maymyo, one; Cuttack, nine; Sambalpur, four; Chanbali, three; Hazaribagh, two; Jalpaiguri and Gaya, one and half; Mymensingh and Balasore, one; Jagdalpur, five; Jhansi, Kanker and Guna, three; Mainpuri, two; Debra Dun and Pachmarhi, one and half; Nagpur, Indore and Mussoore, one; Kotah and Jhalrapatan, three; Simla, one and half; Mahableshwar, four; Nizamabad, three; Mangalore, Cuddalore and Khandala, two; Mercara and Marmagao, one and half; and Ratnagiri, Parbhani and Hanamkonda, one.

Forecast:—The monsoon will be strong north of the peninsula, Gujarat, East Rajputana, West United Provinces, Central parts of country and Lower Burma and along and near Punjab Hills and will be active in South Deccan and Malabar.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur in Orissa, Central Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana, East Gujarat, Konkan and North Deccan during the next 48 hours. —A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL 77.58 INCHES

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 10-8-34 Colaba Point 0.19"; Fort 0.30"; J. J. Hospital 0.12"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.09".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 59.56"; Fort 77.58"; J. J. Hospital 61.74"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 66.39".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 51.18"; Fort 58.02"; J. J. Hospital 54.85".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 40.67"; Fort 61.34"; J. J. Hospital 47.13"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 43.44".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-8-1934

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours —0.18 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees 1.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.19 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 9.74 inches

Total rainfall during the year 59.69 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain and Squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETEER READING DATED 10-8-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81-2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Bombay's Premier Theatre's
NOVEL FEATURE—RARE
UNUSUAL, OUT OF THE ORDINARY ENTERTAINMENT
For the FIRST TIME in BOMBAY
GALA DISNEY WEEK
The Kiddies will simply jump with delight—their parents will be amused with laugh-provoking fun!
MICKEY MOUSE
and the
Silly Symphonies
All the best and merriest in one full programme
See Your Favourite
MICKEY MOUSE
Taking part with such world-wide Celebrities as
GRETA GARBO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Mae West—Will Rogers and a host of others. See
MICKEY MOUSE
In
MICKEY'S GALA PREMIERE—WHOOPEE PARTY—MAD DOCTOR
and
Silly Symphonies
All In Gorgeous Lovely Technicolour
THREE LITTLE PIGS
KING NEPTUNE
LULLABY LAND
Also The Universal British News Real
Don't Miss This One Gala Week
Only Of Your Favourite
MICKEY MOUSE
and
Silly Symphonies
Plans Open—book early to avoid the rush—bring your dear Kiddies—Phone: 22666.

"EXTORTED MONEY FROM CITIZENS"

Suspect Arrested Following Complaint By Tardeo Residents

Charged with being a member of a gang at Tardeo, who extorted money from peaceful citizens and having no ostensible means of living, Budha Dana, who was arrested by the Agripada Police on Thursday night, was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, on Friday.

The Police, in their application for remand, stated that a petition signed by 122 residents of Kathiawar community from Tardeo had been sent to the Police, in which they stated that the accused and several others of a gang (some of whom are in custody), lived by extorting money from them. They also had stated that when they pleaded, their not having money to pay them (the members of the gang), the gangsters compelled them to accompany them to Marwaris and stand sureties for them (the gangsters.)

The accused was arrested at 10-15 p.m. on Thursday night at Katchrapatti.

The Magistrate bailed the accused on Rs. 50 till August 22.

MARATHA WOMAN'S DEATH MYSTERY

Coroner's Jury Returns Verdict Of Death Due To Natural Causes

The Coroner of Bombay concluded the inquest on Friday on the body of Dwarkabai Dashrat Molle, a 19-year old Maratta woman, who died on July 29.

It will be remembered that the funeral of the woman was stopped by the Police on the complaint of the girl's uncle to the effect that the girl had died as a result of her husband's assaulting her.

The husband, in the course of his evidence, stated that his wife had been suffering from consumption and was an in-patient of the Marattah Hospital for sometime. For a week before her death she had been complaining of pain in the chest and other parts of her body.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to natural causes and none of the recognised poisons was found in the stomach.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to natural causes.

But one of the Jurors was of opinion that the husband should have taken prompt action by giving her immediate medical help.

PLAGUE VACCINE

As there appears to be some misapprehension among the public regarding the supply of Plague Vaccine to medical practitioners, it is announced that all Registered Medical Practitioners may indent direct on the Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, for their requirements of Plague Vaccine.

Vaccine will be sent by V.P.P. or sold at the Institute on cash payment. The sale price of the vaccine, which is subject to change without notice, is as follows:—

Per ampoule of 24cc. Rs. 1-8-0; Per ampoule of 6cc. Rs. 0-10-0; Per Per ample of 6cc. Rs. 0-10-0; Per ampoule of 3cc Rs. 0-6-0

The new 5,200 ton cruiser "Galatea" was launched on Thursday from the yard of Scotts Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, Greenock.

STOLE A GRAMOPHONE

Old Offender Gets 9 Months Rigorous Imprisonment

Abdul Rahim alias Sakindranath was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on being found guilty of the theft of a gramophone and three boxes of records.

The accused was arrested by a constable when he was seen going towards the Espanade Maidan in the early hours of July 4 carrying a gramophone and three boxes of records. On inquiries made it was found that the property belonged to a merchant who had a shop in Ghoga Bazar.

The accused admitted eight previous convictions.

WOMAN FOLLOWS CHILD TO GRAVE

Commits Suicide After Baby's Death

Death of a seven-months old baby is believed to be the reason that led Kurubai Khudabala (22), to commit suicide by setting fire to her sari on Thursday evening in her room at B. D. Chawl, DeLisle Road. The neighbours, who heard groans from the room, rushed to the room and put out the flames. The woman was removed to the hospital, where she died immediately after admission.

It appears that the woman was looking very sad and morose since the death of her only child. Formal identification of evidence was recorded by the Coroner of Bombay and the inquest was postponed to August 14, for further Police investigation.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WOMAN

Pathan Watchman Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Aug. 10.

The Bhiwandi taluka police are investigating a case of murder in which Fakirmahomed Torasha (25), a Pathan watchman in the employ of Raja Jiva Seth, is alleged to have done to death a Hindu married woman by name Yamuna, while she was grazing her cattle, in the afternoon of July 29 last at Kon village.

It appears that on July 29 last Yamuna (20) relieved her husband Babu Mahatre in grazing the cattle at about noon. The Pathan watchman and Mahatre are both employed in the pottery factory of Raja Jiva Seth. The former is alleged to have killed the latter's wife in the absence of her husband.

The Pathan watchman is taken in custody.
was returned.

Charged For Alleged Attempted Suicide

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Aug. 10.

Revabai, (27), a Gujarati married woman of Ghatkopar, was charged before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla with having attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well.

It appears that in the afternoon of August 8 last Revabai, having been tired of life due to an alleged ill-treatment by her husband, jumped into a well. On hearing the splashing sound of the water a domestic servant, who was working close-by, entered the well and rescued her.

It is alleged that she was beaten by her husband that morning, having been annoyed by the food prepared by her.

The accused woman is released on bail.

DARING THEFT AT GAIWADI

Burglars Remove Jewellery And Clothes Valued At Rs. 1,628

A daring theft was committed on Thursday afternoon at Gaiwadi in the Princess Street section, the burglars getting away with jewellery and cash valued at Rs. 1,628. It appears between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. the wife of Lakhmidas Lavji, residing in a house at Gaiwadi went out to see some relatives. On her return, she found the place ransacked and jewellery and clothes removed from a cupboard. Entrance was effected by the thieves by breaking open a lock on the front door. The police are making investigations.

Appeal Admitted

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Aug. 10.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day, admitted an appeal preferred by Lakshman Apayya, who was convicted by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, on a charge of having assaulted or used criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a Hindu married woman by name Rahi, and sentenced to three months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 25, or, in default, two weeks' additional imprisonment. Out of the fine, if realised, Rs. 15 were to be paid to the woman as compensation.

The prosecution story is that on the night of October 7 last, the accused flung a bucketful of water at the complainant as a result of which she was drenched. It is further alleged that when she looked around in search of the author of the mischief, the accused made indecent gestures. Shocked at this, the woman rushed in the house. The accused then disappeared with the bucket.

Boy Drowned Into Tank

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Aug. 10.

That it is dangerous to allow 'kiddies' to play unattended in the compound, was revealed in a fatal accident that occurred yesterday in which Vishram, a 2-year-old son of Mr. Kanji Shivdas Patel, fell into an uncovered tank near a well in Rajaram Shamji's Wadi at Ghatkopar.

At an inquest held on the body by the Ghatkopar police, a verdict of accidental death by drowning

Rugby.—The Board of Trade Journal states that the average of the wholesale prices in July showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent., as compared with June, and an increase of 1.3 per cent over July, 1933.—B.O.W.

2ND SMASHING WEEK

10 WORDS WHISPERED IN A WOMAN'S EAR... and He Changed the History of the World!
Don't Miss 1933's Most Important Screen Event—
Arliss as the Man Who Scandalized the Wickedest City in the World!
George ARLISS
in THE AFFAIRS OF "VOLTAIRE"
A Warner Bros. Picture with
DORIS KENYON • MARGARET LINDSAY
THEODORE NEWTON • REGINALD OWEN
THE EXCELSIOR
To-day and To-morrow
At 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THERE IS NO FREE LIST

The Thrill of a Life-Time
NATURE'S GREATEST PHENOMENA ON EARTH
First Sensational Pictures of great under-sea Volcano in Eruption
"Krakatoa"
Situated between Sumatra and Java in Indian Ocean.
To be shown along with the
Most Hilarious Romance
"EVER SINCE EVE"
A Fox Picture with
George O'Brien, Herbert Mundin
AT ROXY
TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW and during the Week.
4, 6-30 and 10 P.M. Plans Open.
The Heads of Schools and Colleges are requested to inform beforehand the number of students visiting at the matinee shows on week days, to reserve their seats.

AWAIT - - - -
Messrs. KAPURCHAND & CO.,
Announces that
ROXY
Will Be Renovated
under absolutely new management to suit the varied tastes of Bombay's Cinema-fans.
Our Maiden presentation will be RANJIT'S NAUGHTY MAID Starring
Lovers of Indian Screen will kindly note that a Bright and Brilliant Theatre-de-la-grand will soon be opened at
QUEEN'S ROAD
GOHAR

IN THE STUDIOS-----ON THE SCREEN

DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY 2ND WEEK (PATHE)—TARZAN ALSO (REGAL)—KRAKATOA—SUBMARINE VOLCANO (ROXY)—"SUVARNA MANDIR" (KRISHNA)

"Peach O'Reno" at the Palace.

"Double Harness" shown at the Capitol.

"Just Imagine" shown at the Carlton.

GEORGE ARLISS PLAYS 2nd WEEK

Voltaire At Excelsior

A New George Arliss picture for Warner Bros,' "Voltaire," said to excel even his memorable "Disraeli" in magnificence, interest and dramatic appeal, at the Excelsior Theatre.

This is a picture in which Mr. Arliss, recognised as the dean of actors in America, realizes a life long ambition to bring the character of one of the greatest Frenchman to life on stage or screen.

Not even the life and career of "Disraeli" offers such a rich field for dramatic exploration as did the character and times of Voltaire. Produced with a magnificence never before equalled in an Arliss picture "Voltaire" marks the high water mark of the star's career, out-ranking in importance all previous screen offerings he has made.

The story of "Voltaire" is based on a single dramatic incident in Voltaire's career during the long reign of King Louis XV of France. Voltaire has been called the father of the French Revolution and the incident upon which the picture is founded was actually one of the contributing causes to the greatest governmental upheaval of the age.

A stellar cast of able players support the star in this picture. Doris Kenyon lends her exquisite beauty to the role of Madame Pompadour. Margaret Lindsay plays Nanette. Thedore Newton, Reginald Owen, Alan Mowbray, David Torrence, Doris Lloyd and Ivan Simpson are others featured in the imposing array of talent appearing in "Voltaire." The late John Adolfi, who directed the last six Arliss productions, is responsible for this splendid picture which is the last work he did before his sudden death in the wilds of the Canadian Rockies last Spring.

"Voltaire" is the most magnificent donation Mr. Arliss has made toward world's entertainment.

GUNSUNDARI

Twelfth Week At West End

—Gunsundari has proved to be undoubtedly one of the most successful picture of the year. It has established its fame as, perhaps, the best social talkie.

After Gunsundari Ranjit's Toofan Mail will be screened at West End. It has also gained an enormous popularity in Punjab where it has been already released.

WHEELER AND WOOLSEY

At The Palace

This wisecracking, irrepressible pair of gloom chashers Bert Wheeler and Robert Wolsey poke the merry finger of satire at Reno and the wholesale divorce industry in their newest starring comedy "Peach O' Reno" which is to be revived at the Palace Talkies near Byculla Rly. Station from this Saturday.

This two funsters are cast as divorce lawyers in the Mecca of liberated womanhood. As is usual the comics are pursued by difficulties. Despite the confusions the harried young lawyers nonchalantly continue their business of obtaining sure fire divorce at the cut rate of £50 per person and no questions asked.

The comedians make most of their original lines and build their humorous plot through an amazing series of tongue-in-the-cheek situations and slap stick moments building to an hilarious finish when the divorce courtroom suddenly looses its dignity and becomes an inspired Tin Pan Alley of jazz.

As in former Wheeler and Wolsey comedies, Dorothy Lee provides the romantic interest in the story.

"SUVARNA MANDIR"

At Krishna Talkies

Menaka Pictures' initial picture "Suvarna Mandir" opens to-day at the Krishna Talkies.

The most outstanding feature of this picture is its direction. The settings and costumes used for this ancient theme are as gorgeous as they are fantastic. No pains nor efforts seem to have been spared in creating an atmosphere which could take the audience to the dim forgotten past.

The story is about a heretic's conversion to faith. Mr. Ganpatrao Bodas gives a good characterisation of Chandvarma the heretic, while Mrs. Hirabai Barodkar ably portrays the pathetic role of Yogini, the heretic's martyred wife The necessary touch of light humour is provided by Dinkar, the well-known comedian of the Marathi and Urdu stages. Padma Shaligram gives some good songs and Jyotsna Bhole is very impressive as the Princess. Baburao Manerikar is quite upto the mark, considering this is his first appearance on the screen.

The songs are well sung and background music is satisfactory. Good photography and clear recording have done full justice to the artistes' efforts.

George Arliss plays for the second week his famous role of "Voltaire" at the Excelsior.

"TARZAN AND HIS MATE"

3rd Week At Regal

The third week of its showing and still the rush at the Regal theatre to see the Edgar Rice Boroughs' jungle thriller "Tarzan and His Mate" is as great as ever.

The crowds that besiege the Regal daily for the last fortnight have been incessant in their clamour for accommodation to see the real—the one and only—Tarzan that even if the Management had a theatre of far more seating capacity there would still be many left over for want of accommodation.

How loud is a rhinoceros' snort? What does an ostrich cackle sound like? What is the volume of an elephant sneeze? Can a monkey sing? These and many other strange problems in animal sounds can be solved by seeing this exciting thrill-drama of all time.

The story depicts the adventures of Tarzan, played by Weissmuller, when a safari of white man attempt to raid the "elephants' burial ground" of millions of dollars worth of ivory. Tarzan's attempts to protect the sacred jungle hoard get him into breath-taking hazards that surpass the thrills of "Tarzan, the Ape Man". Of special interest in the picture are scenes taken under water by a special process that has recorded the strangest sight ever seen by human eye—a battle between a man and a giant crocodile.

Surpassing the first picture in breath-taking thrills, the latest "Tarzan" adventure includes a cast of such well-known players as Maureen O'Sullivan, Neil H. Hamilton, Paul Vacanaugh, Forester Harvey, Doris Lloyd, William Stack, Desmond Roberts and Nathan Curry.

HAROLD LLOYD

At The Edward

Christmas comes once a year and so does Harold Lloyd with as much attendent excitement and interest on the part of young and old as the Yule season brings.

The first Harold Lloyd's all talking riotous comedy "Welcome Danger" is revived at The Edward Talkies this week. Welcome Danger is all that the title implies. It's plentifully supplied with chilling thrills, moreover Lloyd never fails to produce unique in his plot and in situation and here he does it again and how?

He has the part of a meek son of an illustrious father whose very name put fear into the heart of the underworld's worst criminals. Finally forced to follow in his father's footsteps Lloyds clashes with underground Chinatown and the result is a series of the most thrilling and laughable moments in the history of the screen.

Heading the support is Barbara Kentothers in the cast are Noha Young Charles Middleton and William Walling.

Miss Ayesha, an educated Muslim girl starring in "Shere-e-Shapur."

BHAKTA-KE-BHAGWAN

At The Minerva

It falls to the lot of few directors to see two of their pictures open simultaneously in the same city—and good pictures. Such are Gunjal's 'Bhakta-Ke-Bhagwan' and Ambrish now running in Bombay. 'Bhakta-Ke-Bhagwan' at the Minerva is a straight mythological theme. Director Gunjal has worked hard and made a great success of the dramatic story of King Shriyal.

The photography and recording of this picture are specially noteworthy. The names of Devbala, Dadabhai Sarkari, Damodar R. P. Kapoor and Shahjadi are well known in Bengal and this picture accounts for their reputation.

"GUL-SANOVAR"

Fourth Successive Week At The Imperial

"Gul Sanovar" is running for the fourth successive week at the Imperial Cinema. It is a Persian folk-tale and as such mirrors the manners and customs of the nation of the period.

Miss Sulochana acts with characteristic effect. Mr. Billimoria wins admiration. Chanda renders some lively tunes and Hadi and Sayed Ahmed move the audience to laughter by their funny actions.

DANCING GIRL

At Super Talkies

"Dancing Girl" is drawing big crowds at Super Talkies, Bombay. Everybody praises Jaddanbai's Songs. Her "Gazals" aim straight at heart and everybody begins to sing. Jaddanbai very recently is honoured with a big Golden Medal for her mastery of music from a big State. Yakub leads the male cast and quite rightly. Swarooprani's acting is the talk of the town.

(SEE OTHER CINEMA NEWS: On Page 9.)

"DOUBLE HARNESS"

At The Capitol

Marital Drama. Adaptation of stage play by Edward P. Montgomery telling how wealthy bachelor was tricked into marriage and after certain amount of discomfort discovered he enjoyed it. Developed on straightforward lines with agreeably changing backgrounds to offset preponderance of dialogue over action. Clever exploitation of personalities of stars as asset to quite effectively treated series of romantic and dramatic moments. Slight emotional appeal backed by every sophisticated dialogue and fascinating atmosphere of contrasted marriages. Effective triangle climax with unusual if rather obvious happy ending. Well acted by capable cast. Good staging, photography and general technique. Attractive popular entertainment with greatest appeal to better-class houses.

An Harding plays Joan in her conventional stage fashion securing every ounce of effect from each scene and sentence. William Powell is his suave self as John Fletcher and although his opportunities are comparatively few his portrayal dominates the action. Lilian Bond as the greedy widow, Lucile Browne as the selfish, spiteful Valeri and Henry Stephenson as the conventional father contribute quite effectively to the general entertainment though many will give pride of place to Reginald Owen's butler—a study in cockey precision and unconscious that comes definitely under the heading of scene stealing.

Attractive backgrounds include modern interiors, liners, fashion salons, and cafes and the recording and general technique are well up to standard.

"Double Harness" provides an attractive vehicle for the talents of the leading players which should prove much to the liking of their admirers and the public generally although its sophistication and subtlety may commend it more obviously to better-class districts.

AMBRISH

At The Majestic

Bombay has rarely shown such high class photography and such directing methods as seen in Abika's 'Ambrish' now running at the Majestic. It is a matter of credit to Director Gunjal to have produced a time-worn mythological subject in so clever a fashion. From the point of view of music too, Ambrish is satisfying. Bhagwandas and Kamala Badodekar are names too well-known to need any special praise. Bandopant Sohoni and Gulab deserve special mention for acting. The work of Noren Babu and Patel is pleasing and the rest of the cast stoutly supports the principal figures.

"JUST IMAGINE"

At The Carlton

"Just Imagine" love making, romance, fifty years hence. Just how it is done is seen and heard in "Just Imagine," the DeSylva, Brown and Handerson Fox Movietone -comedy with music now opens at the Carlton Theatre.

The Authors of "Sunny Side Up" have looked far into the future in this production and projected on the screen their ideas of the world and romance in 1980.

Famous of their great popular song hits and stage successes, DeSylva, Brown and Handerson have provided a generous number for "Just Imagine," and the tuneful score is one of the many reasons why capacity crowds are flocking to see this picture. David Butler directed. Both served in like capacities on Sunny Side Up."

El Brendel heads the cast, which also has Maureen O'Sullivan, John Garrick, Marjorie White and Frank Albersten.

(Continued from column 7.)

and tails is entirely a happy one. As a man-about-town, O'Brien gives a splendid performance in this hilarious comedy. A young man finds himself the foster-son of three gold miners. It becomes necessary for him to go East on an important errand. His three parents, all confirmed woman-haters, are hesitant about sending him, for fear he may become the victim of some waiting woman. He finally does go East, and is accompanied by one of his parents, who is instructed to keep a watchful eye upon his activities. It is all to no avail, because the young man falls for a debutante, and shortly afterwards marries her. But he soon learns that his wife has hooked him for his money. He does not, however, gives her a chance to explain that she is also deeply in love with him. He returns home with his bride and tries to impress his parents with his assumed happiness. The girl soon wins her way into the hearts of the three partners and they learn of her unhappiness. How they and the young bride bring the young man to his senses, is so funny that you must really see the picture to appreciate its hilarity. Mary Brian is ideally suited to her role as the bride of O'Brien, for her performance is a delightful piece of work. The others are Herbert Mundin, Betty Blythe, Roger Imhof, Russel Simpson and George Meeker.. George Marshall, who directed this picture did a splendid job from the screen play by Henry Johnson and Stuart Anthony.

"EVER SINCE EVE" AND "KRAKATOA" THRILLING SCREEN SPECTACLE

At The Roxy

The Roxy screens this week with justifiable pride the startling screen sensation "Krakatoa," one of the most spectacular and the greatest thrills ever caught by the camera and microphone. "Krakatoa" combines the finest elements of entertainment, instruction and awe-inspiring thrills. Nearly everybody is unaware that "Krakatoa" is the name of one of the world's most unusual and active submarine volcanoes, before the terrible force of whose eruptions and emitting of molten lava, the Vesuvious and Etna are mere pigmies in comparison. What you cannot learn about volcanoes and why they act the way they do in schools and colleges in a term, you will learn and know when you see this mighty sensational screen super-production. "Krakatoa" which is located in the Indian Ocean between Sumatra and Java, is rightly termed the Demon of the Indian Ocean. It is shown here in the picture at the very apex of its most spectacular eruption. Magnificent in their mighty grandeur are the scenes of millions of tons of lava, rock, molten glass, combined with halacausts of sulphuric vapour, clouds of steam and columns of water hurled thousands of feet into the heavens from craters hidden below the surface of the raging sea. Weird, fantastic shapes, at dizzy and brain-staggering heights, give vivid testimony to the terrific force contained in this the world's most treacherous inferno "Krakatoa." During the eruptions and while this picture was being photographed, violent shocks like mighty hammer blows were felt in the hold of the ship only at a distance of 150 feet from where volcano was raging at its mightiest, while on the upper decks the vibration shook the ship like an aspen leaf. Risking their lives to obtain close-up of the treacherous submarine inferno a group of men flew over the erupting volcano. The terrible sounds emanating from the craters, are really awe-inspiring. "Krakatoa" has been buried beneath hundreds of feet of molten lava, glass and sulphur, but after a period, new vegetation forms and grows in tropical profusion. "Krakatoa" is a picture no one should miss to see this week at the Roxy.

A fast and breezy comedy romance titled "Ever Since Eve" opens at Roxy this evening. George O'Brien who has long been associated with Westerns, has the leading role, and his change from breeches and spurs to top hat

(Continued in Col 6)

"Ever Since Eve" shown at Roxy.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan. Shud 1, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 29, 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 9, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 9m.
High Water: 0-16, 12-50.
Low Water: 6-11, 19-00.

S S "Ranchi", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v. Sherwood Foresters, Oval, 3-45 p.m.

Harwood League: 3rd Field Brigade, R A., Kirkee, v Green Howards, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "The Disarmament Question", by Mr. G. N. Joshi, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 13

Results of M.Sc. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 15

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "What is Christianity to say to the contented man," by Rev. Ronald W. Scott, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Luxmi" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday (13th instant.)

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The weekly public concert of the School will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m., at the School Hall, Benham Lane, Girgaon, when Mr. V. H. Deshpande will sing.

MUSIC CONCERT.

Shrimati Padmavatibai, alias Manoramabai, Banaraskar will give a concert on Sunday the 12th August at Forbes Gujrati Hall, near Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

"ECONOMIC NATIONALISM."

Principal D. R. Gadgil will deliver a public lecture on 'Economic Nationalism' under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Brotherhood Hall.

MEDICOES' MEETING.

The adjourned General Meeting of the members of the Medical profession, having registrable qualifications residing or practising in the North of Bombay, will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Gokhale Education Society's Ramchandra M. Bhatt, High School, Poibawdi, Parel.

MATUNGA STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. M. V. Vanketeshwaram Secretary of League of Nations, will deliver a public lecture on "Citizenship", in Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.), to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Virchand Panachand will preside.

CEMENT CHAWLS RENT PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Tarun Bharat Seva Dal tenants a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. at Cement Chawl Maidan, Delisle Road when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. H. Jhabvala, S. B. Mhadeshwar, Principal M. V. Donde, B G. Pandit and others will speak.

"ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISSI".

Under the auspices of the Christ Prema Seva Sangha Ashram (Opposite Agricultural College), Fr. Bill Lash will deliver a lecture at the Ashram Premises to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), the Subject being "St. Francis of Assissi."

PROBLEMS BEFORE MODERN WOMEN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Vagbhat N. Deshpande, will deliver a lecture on 'Some Problems before the Modern Women.' Mrs. Krishnabai Mote, G.A., will preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sadhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. V. Parulekar, will deliver lecture on "Indian Labour Problem" and Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Ph. D., on "Civics" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

The members of the Class will visit the Narottamdas Madhavdas Mental Hospital, Thana, on Sunday (12th inst.) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.).

TIVIMNENSES UNION.

The annual gathering of Tivimnenses will be held under the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union at the I.L.I. Hall, Dabul, Girgaum Road, to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A presentation will be made to Mr. George Godfrey de Souza in appreciation of his passing the B.A. examination with honours in the First Class and securing the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship, at the annual gathering of Tivimnenses at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, to-day (Saturday).

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA.

In the recent business meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, which is now registered body under the Indian Companies Act of 1913, the following office-bearers have been unanimously elected for the year 1934-35. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A., has accepted the presidentship of the Society:—President: Mr. B. V. Jadhav; Vice-President: Mr. Rai Sahib Chunl Lall; Chairman: Mr. A. Fazalbhoy, Deputy Chairman: Mr. M. Bhavnani; Hony. Treasurer: Mr. V. G. Motwane, Hony. Secretaries: Mr. Jasvantrai Mehta and Mr. K. S. Hirlekar.

S. R. S. VIDYALAYA ANNIVERSARY.

The fourth anniversary and the prize distribution of Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya will be celebrated at the "Hira Baug Hall", near C. P. Tank, to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Mr. Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar will preside and Mrs. Patkar will distribute the prizes.

All are cordially invited to attend.

The programme for to-day (Saturday) is as under:—

Variety Musical Concert by the Senior students of the Vidyalaya, and prize distribution and presidential address.

Programme for to-morrow (Sunday) is as under:—

Grand Variety Musical Concert by Prof. Ramkrishna Phatak, Master Bhaskerrao Phatak, Prof. Dhundirajpant Palusker, and Principal Miss Indira Phatak.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MEN
WHO BELIEVE IN LOVE WITHOUT MARRIAGE..

WOMEN
WHO BELIEVE IN MARRIAGE WITHOUT LOVE.....

BUT
LIFE WON'T LET YOU GET AWAY WITH IT

SEE THE "YEAR'S" TEAM SENSATION

With Henry Stephenson, Lilian Bond, George Meeker, Reginald Owen

From the play by Edward Poor Montgomery.... Directed by John Cromwell.... Associate Producer Kenneth Macgowan
MERIAN C. COOPER Executive producer

A RADIO Picture

The woman's picture of the year throbbing with romance

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Tarzan" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Krakatoa" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Double Harness" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Just Imagine" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Death Takes A Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Mickey Mouse" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Raja Shriyal" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m

KRISHNA—"Suvarna-Mandir" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar" Time as usual.

EDWARD—"Welcome Danger" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Abrish" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. Light music. 8 p. m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra. 9-15 p.m. Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting, London. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-50 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records. 11 p.m. Gold—The Caddies' Point of View, a talk.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Musical Hour. 1 p. m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time music.

5 p.m. Relay music from Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. 6-30 p.m. Stories in Gujarati. 8 p.m. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Light music. 10 p.m. Master Vasant. 11 p.m. Close down.

"F" WARD BOOTH

All those who have been requested to work in the 'F' Ward polling booth are requested to be present at the Balak Mandir, Opposite G.I.P. Railway Dadar Station to-day (Saturday) to receive the necessary instructions, at 4-30 p.m.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The Joint Secretaries write:—

All members of the party are requested to go to the polling stations in their respective wards at the time of the opening of the polls on Sunday morning and to place their services at the disposal of the party's candidates.

I. M. CHAMBER AND BOMBAY COUNCIL.

By a Notification in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated 10th inst. the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been called upon to elect a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council. The following dates have been fixed for the purposes of the election:—

Wednesday, (15th inst.) last day for receiving nominations; Thursday, (16th inst.) for scrutiny of nominations, Monday (20th inst.) for election, Thursday (21st inst.) for counting of votes.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded, together with the deposit of Rs. 250 should be submitted to the Secretary and Returning Officer, of the Chamber, so as to reach him before 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the 15th inst.

Mr. Shroff's Municipal Concert

The annual musical concert, organised by Mr. Framroze Dhanjishah Shroff of the Parsi Music Institute, at Chira Bazar, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when a choice programme of various "rag" and "raginis" will be presented, such as 'bibhas', 'bhoopavi', 'malkosh" 'Sorath,' 'bihag,' 'bhiravi,' 'dhanashri', 'pahadi,' 'kalingdo,' and about a dozen others, including English pieces.

The function is open to all lovers of music, of any caste or creed. Tickets can be had from the Institute at Chira Bazar, or at the C. J. Hall on Sunday.

SUIT AGAINST GOVT. FOR DAMAGES

Khot's Appeal Dismissed With Costs

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 10.

An appeal preferred by Ramchandra Vithal Bhat, a Khot of eight villages of Mangaon taluka in the Kolaba District, against the Judgment of Mr. R. G. Shirali, first class sub-Judge of Thana, (who held that the plaintiff was not entitled to a declaration that the Government had no authority to attach his villages for refusing to pass temporary Kabulayats and to a perpetual injunction restraining the Government from objecting to his vahivat was rejected with costs on Thursday last by Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Assistant Judge of Thana.

FROM THE TIME OF PESHWAS

The plaintiff alleged that he and his predecessors had been hereditary Khots of eight villages (in Mangaon taluka) since the time of the Peshwas. In 1915-16 the Government demanded from the Khots of the Mangaon taluka Kabulayats in a particular form. The villages of Khots, who refused to execute those Kabulayats were placed under attachment. The Khots sued the Government. Deciding the appeals, the High Court held that the Government could demand from Khots only such a Kabulayats as contained their customary rights and other legal conditions and not otherwise. It was the duty of the Government to prepare such a Kabulayat. As the temporary Kabulayat was not in accordance with the decision of the High Court, the plaintiff sued the Secretary of State for India-in-Council for declaration and damages suffered during three years from 1925-26 to 1927-28.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

The plaintiff asked for a declaration (1) that he was not bound to execute Kabulayat demanded by the Government or any other of a temporary nature, and the defendant had no authority to attach his villages for refusing to pass such Kabulayats. If customary Kabulayat according to the High Court's decision was not ready, the plaintiff had got a right to manage the villages without executing any Kabulayat and that a perpetual injunction be issued against the defendant restraining it from objecting to plaintiff's such vahivat (2) that Rs. 2,000 be awarded as damages for loss incurred by the plaintiff and if more is found due to the plaintiff after inquiry, the same should be awarded to him. (3) interest (4) costs and (5) future damages.

GOVT. STANDS ON RIGHTS

The defendant contended that the plaintiff being only a hereditary farmer of the villages, he was not entitled to hold them without entering into annual customary Kabulayats. It was not possible for the Government to settle final form of Kabulayat till the High Court appeals were decided. A temporary form, which was in vogue till 1914-15 (as altered by section 38 of the Act) was offered and that two "without prejudice" to the rights of the parties. The plaintiff could not refuse to pass that or any other Kabulayat so long as it was not objectionable in any way.

The Government did possess the right to regulate management of the villages, including tht right to regulate the rents payable by tenants to the Khot. It had a right to attach villages, if the plaintiff refused to pass the Kabulayats. The plaintiff had no right to return to the practice of mutual agreement.

The sub-Judge on a preliminary issue (whether the plaintiff was entitled to a declartaion and an injunction sought for) decided against the plaintiff and dismissed the suit.

However the Judge held that the plaintiff suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 4103-13-0 for three years, and that the plaintiff was not stopped from challenging the Kabulayats passed by him upto 1915-16.

The points urged by the appellant were that the decision of the trial court that the suit for declaration and injunction could not lie was wrong, that certain clauses in Kabulayat were objectionable, that he had suffered damages and that he was entitled to interest on amount of damages.

PERPETUAL LITIGATION

The Assistant Judge, in the course of his Judgment, observed: "The origin of Khoti tenure is well-known. It has been the subject of prolonged controversy in the past and threatens to be a source of perpetual litigation between not only Khot and holders of land in his villages, but also between him and the Government. If all these litigations (four or five) are analysed, it appears that the Koht wants any how to revert to his practices of pre-British days".

Agreeing with the rtial court, the Assistant Judge held that the appellant was not entitled to a declaration and injunction. The suit was not maintainable. The injunction could not be granted. The plaintiff had not proved that he had suffered damages, added the assistant Judge.

The appellant was ordered to pay costs of the respondent as well as the cost of cross-objections by the Government.

Mr G. A Bhat appeared for the Khot, while Mr. A. V. Chitre, Government Pleader for Kolaba for the Secretary of State.

No Better Socialist Than Gandhiji To-day

Sink Your Differences And Make Congress Success, Exhorts Mr. Nagindas Master

A fervent appeal to sink all differences and to make the coming session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay, a thorough success, was made by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, at a public meeting held under the auspices of the C Ward Congress Committee at the Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalka Devi on Friday night.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who was to have presided over the meeting Mr. N. B. Deshpande presided.

GANDHIJI'S ORDEAL.

Referring to Mahatmaji's fast Mr. Master paid tributes to the spiritual potentialities of Mahatma Gandhi and prayed that Gandhiji might come through this fresh ordeal wich he had to impose upon himself on account of the incident at Ajmer.

He also appealed to the public to carry out the programme of the Congress.

NO GREATER SPECIALIST.

Mr. Ganpati Shankar Desai referring to the Congress Socialist Party observed that to-day no better Socialist could be found than Mahatma Gandhi. What more were the Socialists going to do than him! asked the speaker. He exhorted the audience to emulate Mahatma Gandhi in his practical life. He appealed to the public to join the Congress in greater numbers and appealed for more volunteers for the ensuing Congress.

LIVING PROPHET.

Mr. Manibhai Mehta said that the Congress stood for the whole of the Indian nation and expressed his disapproval against the formation of many parties in the Congress. Robert Louis Coelho discussed the significance of Mahatmaji's fast from a yogic point of view and said that he was the only true prophet living to-day.

Messrs. Chari, Panthaki and others also addressed the meeting.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

Shikarpuri Panchayat Gives 1,160 Saris

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal on Thursday:

Shikarpuri Panchayat through Seth Pokhar Das Megh Raj 1,160 saris; Seth Manilal Maniklal 4 saris; Seth Thakurdas Pranjiwandas Dalal 6 saris; Seth Haridas Gopalji 1 sari; Seth Haridas Dharamsey 1 sari; Seth Hansraj Kanji through Seth Shoorjee Vallabhdas 25 saris; a lady from Bazar Gate through Mr. Elchidana 5 saris; 11 clothing; Shrimati Manibai Samaldas through Mr. Elchidana 2 saris and 2 clothing.

The following were despatched on Thursday:

Ram Krishna Mission Nowgong 100 saris; Nowgong Relief, Committee, Nowgong 100 saris; Nowgong Relief Committee, Nowgong 25 saris.

The following cash was received:

Bai Shirinbai M. Cooper Rs. 101; Seth Shankarlal Jethalal Rs. 50; Seth Suraj Singh Ram Singh Khetia Rs. 21.

Rs. 200 received on Wednesday from Atiya Begum were the proceeds of a variety show.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Officers' Camp

The training of the Congress volunteers has at last begun. Since Thursday evening drill classes are being taken at the Congress House and those of the volunteers who have already undergone some sort of training are being given further instruction. It is understood that more than a hundred persons, who have had previous training, have applied for admission to the Officers' Training Camp, and the G. O. C. and his assistants are busy making arrangements to open the Camp on August 15. It is believed that there will be about 75 volunteers, who will be trained in the Camp and from amongst them Officers will be chosen. The Camp willl be a half-time Camp starting from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. during which time, the men will be taught, besides drill, theoretical subjects like Congress history, economic history of India, organisation, crowd controlling and traffic controlling etc. It is probable that the Camp will be held in the Congress House itself.

Third Party Insurance

The Bombay City Police will do well to follow the example of the Ratnagiri District Police who have prevailed upon owners of motor cars and buses in Ratnagiri district, who ply their cars for hire, to take third party and passengers' insurance risks. At first they refused to do so and even went on strike but, later on, wiser counsel prevailed and they agreed to form their own association to cover these risks. They have raised a fund of Rs. 25,000 as required by the police which they will raise to Rs. 50,000 by small yearly premiums subscribed by the members. In case of accidents, fatal or otherwise, claims will be paid from this fund as recommended by the Arbitration Board consisting of three members of the Association, a nominee of the District Magistrate and a nominee of the District Superintendent of Police. In Bombay, the taxi drivers do not take insurance policies on their cars and in case of accidents, the injured persons or the heirs of the deceased get no compensation whatever. The Bombay City Police shoud induce them to take insurance policies covering third party and passengers' risks as a number of accidents in the city are also caused by the negligence and rash driving of taxi drivers.

SHOLAPUR MILL STRIKE ECHO

High Court Advocate's Appeal Against Sentence

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court admitted three appeals filed by Sorabji S. Batliwalla, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court, against his convictions in three different cases arising from the textile strike in Sholapur in July last.

The prosecution case was that the accused had on three occasions disobeyed the Sholapur District Magistrate's order, promulgated under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting assemblages of five or more persons, meeting and processions within the Municipal limits of Sholapur. He was sentenced by the First Class City Magistrate to an aggregate term of 14 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in each case. The sentences were upheld by the Sessions Judge. The accused then appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. Parshottam Tricumdas and Mr. C. M. Trivedi appeared on behalf of the applicant.

It was contended that the requirements of section 144 relating to "a place" were not complied with in the District Magistrate's order, and the applicant believed that he was within the law in disobeying the order. And, again, as the strike had fizzled out at the time of the alleged offence, the sentences were too severe.

Their lordships fixed August 27 for the hearing of the appeals.

NO ONE COULD DIE WHILE HE MADE LOVE!
A mysterious lover who wooed with more than mortal emotion! The world stood still while he took her in his arms.
Fredric March
Equals his performance of 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' in
DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY
A Paramount Picture with EVELYN VENABLE
SIR GUY STANDING and KENT TAYLOR

PATHE Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m. Sunday morning 10 a. m.

Owing to the enormous success of "Death Takes a Holiday" and the great demand for seats the management have decided to continue the picture until Monday.

REGAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

For the thousands of people who could not see this picture due to tremendous rush during last two weeks, "Tarzan and his Mate" is continued for the

THIRD & FINAL WEEK!

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1934

SILVER POLICY OF U. S. A.

The proclamation of the President of the United States that the proportion of silver to gold in the U. S. monetary reserves should be increased so as to make one-fourth of the total reserve consist of silver, will not come as a surprise to the alert businessmen and financiers of the world. The object of this declaration, as stated in its preamble, is to stabilize and increase domestic prices, and to protect the foreign trade of America against the competition from depreciated currencies of other countries. The United States Government will, to this end, take up all the stocks of the United States, except silver coins which would be allowed to remain in circulation, and exchange the same for silver certificates of Government with full legal tender character. Full backing will be maintained in silver, against these certificates and the currency of the United States will thus be on a bimetallic basis.

No Dumping Permitted

Whether these measures will achieve the end professedly held up by the American Government, —viz., a rise and stabilisation of dollar prices,—remains yet to be seen. A very low cotton crop, coupled with a severe drought affecting grain production, has, naturally, lent an upward trend to prices of primary commodities, which may easily reflect itself in American prices in general. As these, again, are primary commodities of modern world commerce, and as America is an important contributor to that commerce, the local American rise inevitably reflects itself in the world price of these commodities. How far the Roosevelt currency policy is also a contributory, or even a determining, cause in this rise is difficult to decide. The United States will, if it follows out rigorously the letter and the spirit of its silver legislation, have to purchase, in domestic and foreign centres, some 1,300 million ounces of that metal; but hitherto only about a 150 million ounces seem to have been so acquired. So far as domestic stocks are concerned, Government can and will acquire them at a fixed price. But for foreign stocks it must pay a competitive price. America is definitely unwilling to pay a price above 50 cents per ounce and the London silver agreement of last year precludes any larger sales by the only nation which holds huge mobilised, readily marketable stocks of that metal. The price at which such stocks could be tempted out, even if they were free to be released for export, would have to be some 40 per cent at least above the present price in depreciated dollar. But the American Government have no intention to be exploited for the benefit of foreign silver hoarders, or speculators; and so the Secretary to the Treasury has announced that hereafter consular invoices will be required for the shipment of silver to the United States when they exceed 100 dollars in value. This means two things: (1) American Government is not bound to, and will not, acquire foreign silver stocks at a price higher than the 50c. per ounce fixed by law; and that price may not be—is not—tempting enough to all foreign stocks to be dumped upon America. (2) Further, even if the exports from America boom because of this inflation, and the consequent depreciation in American currency, America will not allow the balance of payments due to her to be settled in silver above its statutory maximum price fixed by Government. This clearly shows that dumping silver on the United States market will not be permitted and that the American Government will hold itself bound by the spirit of its silver legislation, so far as the acquisition of that metal is concerned, only in respect of the domestic production.

Will Prices Rise?

Given these conditions, it is impossible to conclude, finally and categorically, that prices will be raised, either in the United States or in the world at large, to a predetermined level by this means and that, having been so raised, they would be maintained at that higher level by such means. Even granting that the volume of currency in circulation would be increased to this extent that silver stocks are replaced by legal tender silver certificates in circulation.—until the volume of currency thus inflated percolates through to the credit system, until the productive as well as the distributive systems are readjusted in consequence, and the purchasing power raised in proportion, the mere increase in the volume of currency circulating will not, materially and permanently, affect the level of prices. In so far as the domestic prices in the United States are concerned, these measures may have a degree of success, and this, no doubt, is the principal consideration for the American statesmen and financiers. But in so far as even American prices are a reflection of the world trade and competition, the complementary measures adopted in this very connection by the American Government will prevent unduly large payments for American exports or American credits being made in artificially appreciated silver; and so prevent a corresponding rise in world prices. The dollar may depreciate slightly in the world exchanges; but the 2 billion dollar exchange Equalisation Fund at the disposal of the American Government can be relied upon to prevent any undue variation to the prejudice of the main policy and objective of the Roosevelt administration in this regard. If prices rise in America too fast or too high so as to attract an unduly heavy stream of imports into America; or if the greater depreciation of other currencies, e.g., that of Japan, brings about the same result, the American Government is amply armed to check this tendency by stopping silver or other imports. All, therefore, that we can say of this whole policy is that it may succeed, within limits, in raising local prices in America,—especially in conjunction with adventitious circumstances, such as, the severe drought now prevailing, and planned economies of the Roosevelt regime; but whether it would at the same time raise world prices or whether the rise would be permanent is impossible to say at present. And so far as silver as a commodity, is concerned, its price cannot rise to an unlimited extent.

War On Liberty

It is not in Germany alone that wanton organised assaults are being made on the elementary rights of citizens, such as the rights of association or free speech. Similar assaults are being made in India on what few rights its people may be said to enjoy. If the position is bad in British India, it is worse in the States and it is getting worse steadily. In British India definite institutions have been and are being declared unlawful, but a fiat has gone forth in the Baroda State declaring the Lalbaota (Red Flag), evidently Communist, "movement" illegal. It is a dangerously vague decree and will probably penalise even an innocent Trade Union that may choose a red flag as its badge. While purporting to fight Communism the State may put down, or rather seek to put down, every strong Labour organization. The Government notification declares that an emergency has arisen. Few could see any signs of an emergency to justify any drastic measure. But the ban itself may help to precipitate a crisis which the State may not relish. The provisions of the new law are most unjust and arbitrary. What is most objectionable is that the law makes the District Magistrate an unrestrained autocrat, as there can be no appeal against any of his orders. The ban is stated to remain in force for only one year, but bitter experience in British India has shown with what ease such laws can be renewed.

The Travancore Government, too, has started a campaign against the people's rights. Though it has not yet passed a new special law, it has issued orders forbidding meetings or any propaganda for the furtherance of the objects of Communist organisations in British India and also forbidding the enrolment of members of the Indian National Congress or any active part in the internal politics of or elections in British India. This is a tall order, indeed, and it is yet too early to say how the people of the State may react to it. The Congress is not an unlawful body now and it is meant for the whole of India, and the Travancore order is an arbitrary curtailment of the people's right of association. The view that the people of a State should have nothing to do with the politics in British India is absurd and is hardly consistent with the Princes' acceptance of the principle of an Indian Federation. It appears that the campaign against the Congress and a strong Labour movement will not be confined to a few States but will extend to all the States, whether they do it on their own initiative or act under pressure from the Government of India. In any case the campaign should bring home to the people of India, in the States and the provinces alike, the need to make a firm united stand for their rights as Indians. Every evil has some good in it and what seems to be a regular war on people's liberty must intensify their determination to win liberty at all cost.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTIONS

A Plea For Avoiding Them

(BY S. K. PATIL.)

Attempts that are made to have agreed and uncontested elections in all the Wards are to be wholeheartedly welcomed. These attempts may outwardly seem to conflict with democratic spirit, but a careful study of the local conditions will convince every one that in the interests of all concerned, contested elections should better be avoided this year.

Contested elections very often lead to acrimony and bad feeling and accentuate the spirit of rivalry which, unfortunately, outlives the event. After a period of almost two decades, we are having an ordinary session of the Indian National Congress in the city. The session is going to be a momentous one and to its unique success the honour and reputation of the city are pledged. Unless all forces at the command of the Congress are marshalled on one field, the success of the kind we aspire to is an impossibility. Slightest tendency towards discontent or disunion on the part of the Congress workers will be a terrible handicap. In view of unity among workers and harmony of interests, it is absolutely necessary that elections should be conducted in a perfectly peaceful and friendly spirit and in a graceful manner.

Khaddar Clause.

One other important reason in favour of uncontested elections is the Khaddar Clause and the latest mandatory instructions of the Benares Working Committee in that behalf. This has created a very extraordinary position for the first time during the last nine years the clause has been in existence.

Hitherto the clause was more honoured in its breach than in its observance. For all practical purposes it was defunct. The breaches of discipline became so flagrant and oft-repeated that the Working Committe had to issue definite instructions. The mandatory nature of these instructions is patent on the face of it. The Working Committee's resolution makes it obligatory on the presiding authorities of these elections "to invalidate the votes of those who are manifestly not habitual wearers of Khaddar."

The Difficulties.

The difficulties as regards both interpretation and practice of this resolution are many, so far as this city is concerned. We have not the presiding authority as contemplated in the resolution since our elections are conducted on the ballot system. The President of the Council of the B. P. C. C. which controls the elections must, therefore, be regarded the presiding authority. That is, however, the least part of our difficulty. The almost unsurmountable difficulty is how to enforce obedience to this clause at polling booths where, I can say without the least exaggeration, more than 75 per cent of voters are in no sense habitual wearers of Khaddar, and about 90 per cent. of these are not likely to be known to the polling officers. Take, for instance, a Ward like Girgaum where there are 7,000 voters of whom about three thousand are expected to use their franchise. There is only one polling booth and all these votes willl have to be polled in 7½ hours. It means that about 400 voters will have to be accommodated in the space of an hour or rather about 7 of them in a minute.

(Continued on page 8.)

DAWN OF HOPE

Some Benefits Of Socialism Can Be Secured By The System Of United Communities Planned By Late Sir Asutosh Mukerjee

By Capt. J. W. PETAVEL.

II.

Senator Sheppard's Bill, now before the United States Senate is one of the brightest beacons of hope that have ever shone out upon a horizon of gloom, and there is no country for which it augurs more hope than it does for India. It is a bill to establish a Socialistic system for those who want it, leaving those who do not want it alone.

To appreciate its hopefulness we must understand what Socialism really is, and must be clear also about certain very common fallacies concerning it.

What Is Socialism

A B C D etc. working separately, like the peasant on his little holding, or the village weaver at his loom, the blacksmith at his anvil, may be able to produce a daily amount represented by, say, four annas. But 100A's, 100B's, 100C's etc., working well organised, using good modern methods might very easily indeed produce commodities worth four rupees each; and a lac of A's, B's, C's etc., well organised would essily produce twenty rupees worth each;—some economists hold vastly more. Therefore, say the socialists, let the State organise the people to produce what they want for their own use—not to produce for an always uncertain market. Then all will work, and the more they work, the greater will be the abundance and variety of desirable things they will have. It would be possible under that system for each individual to work as much or as little as he chose and his share might be proportionate to the work he did.

Thus the orthodox Socialist wants to make a sweep of the present system that organises a small proportion only of the population, and organises them, not for their own good, but to earn profits for a Capitalist class; of the system that moreover produces for a chaotic market which is ever uncertain, with dire results and cruel absurdities.

Socialism Frustrated

For a number of reasons, however, some good and some bad ones, Socialism does not materialise. In the first place, the world is governed by powerful classes, not by the masses, and the classes are not in favour of Socialism, which would deprive them of their power. A country may call itself democratic but, as we know now only too well, a little class always gets the power. It is not however, entirely selfishness on the part of the classes that makes them oppose Socialism.

However perfect it may be in economic theory, socialism does not suit human nature. The vigorous person would prefer anything to a State regulated existence. He would prefer a hard life with its chances, to ease and security, bought at the expense of what we may best describe as the sporting and adventurous element in life. Thoughtful people, therefore, hope for another solution for our problems that will suit human nature as well as economic requirements. Thus we find that, as a matter of fact, the vigorous people who rule, and to whom Socialism is abhorrent have suceeded, in dividing the masses who demand Socialism, and maintaining the individualistic system.

But whilst we are making up our minds about the right thing to do, the situation has become impossible. All intelligent people realise now that it is not a matter merely of a "period of depression," but that the whole system under which people are more or less all underbidding one another in competition keeps effective demand too low for the colossal productive power we now possess. Cut-throat competition, insecurity and appalling unemployment are the inevitable results. All realise now that we have to do something constructive.

"United Communities"

As I mentioned in my last article, it was a great Indian, the late Sir Justice Asutosh Mookerjee, who, recognised what was the true remedy and took the sort of action great men take when they have seized a great idea. He determined to rouse his country and the world to see this way of salvation. Death struck him down as he was about to set his hand to the work of establishing the "United Communities" system, the Socialistic State within the State, that he saw was the true remedy. A company had actually been registered in Bengal under the name of the Modern Co-operative Agricultural Association Ltd. when his sudden death supervened.

Now his mantle has fallen upon Senator Sheppard of the United States who is introducing a bill to carry out the idea.

One might well ask why such an apparently obvious plan as that of establishing Socialism for those who want it, needed a Sir Asutosh or a Senator Sheppard to put it forward.

But the fact is that it would be a very far-reaching measure that would affect our social system from top to bottom. There is, moreover much detail to be understood. To put it forward a bold man of vision is needed, who can see that something drastic has to be done. As I mentioned in my last article another prominent Indian has now come forward to respond to Sir Asutosh's call, now so powerfully echoed from across the Atlantic, and has offered princely help to a pioneer venture, about which more will be said when some details have been settled. Meanwhile anyone sending me a stamped and addressed wrapper can have information about it.

In the next article I shall say more about the pioneering work generally that is needed.

(To be continued)

Frankly Speaking

HITLER'S CLEMENCY!

Herr Hitler may well announce "general amnesty and limited amnesty to certain groups of political offenders." But this alleged clemency, as a matter of fact, is not due to the kind-heartedness of the 'Leader,' nor is it to be regarded necessarily as indicating Government's confidence in the situation in Germany. A study of the categories will show that Herr Hitler is not taking chances. Add to it the Nazi methods of dealing with opposition as also the events of June 30, which are all only too well-known to Germans. Little wonder that "Government has no misgivings concerning the result of the plebiscite on July 19, ratifying the fusion of offices of the Reichs-President and the Chancellor."

SELF-CONTRADICTORY.

We wish, for his own sake, that Sir Abdur Rahim, the "Leader of the Opposition" in the Assembly, had thought of some more sensible reason for withdrawing his resolution of protest against the transfer of the Imperial Institute from Pusa to Delhi. The excuse is that since Government command a majority of votes, they will not be influenced by any debate in the Assembly. We quite agree. But has not Sir Abdur Rahim thereby contradicted the whole logic of his membership of the Assembly? Why did Sir Abdur Rahim and his friends seek election to the Assembly in defiance of the Nation's ban on it and why have they remained there?

INDIA AND I. L. CONFERENCE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Indian Labour delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, who returned to India on Friday, expressed the view in the course of an interview with our representative that Indian workers have something to gain and nothing to lose by taking an active part in the deliberations of the Conference. That view will be shared by most Labour leaders in India and it is quite sound so far as it goes. But not much can be expected from mere academic conferences, national or international. Mr. Mehta himself points out that in spite of the annual International Labour Conferences for the last many years "the workers are losing ground in all countries, and where they are not suppressed they are suffering from unemployment, wage-cuts and loss of privileges, obtained after years of strenuous propaganda and sacrifice." In India as elsewhere Labour can retrieve its position mainly by its own organisation. The I. L. Conference, however, is part of its world organisation and cannot be without its use.

TALUQDARS' CHALLENGE

There are rumours in the United Provinces suggesting that the local Government intend to prosecute a large number of Congress workers under Section 124-A, I.P.C. These rumours have been strengthened by the fact that two Congressmen have already been arrested. On the other hand, we have the defiant optimism with which a Taluqdar declares that the "landed aristocracy" will fight Congress for every seat in the Assembly and win. This declaration will, no doubt, command the gracious approval of Sir Malcolm Hailey, who has long been hinting at some such thing. But it has a message for Congress leaders like Messrs. Tandon and Kidwai, a message which, in the interest of the Congress, they must not ignore. It appears that the "landed aristocracy", endowed—thanks to the parasitic institutions of landlordism—with tremendous resources, expect the field to be otherwise also clear for them. Hence, their optimism, which is a challenge to the Congress and all Congressmen.

GOVERNMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

For the first time in the history of the Co-operative Movement India will be represented at an international gathering of co-operators by an elected representative of its own national organisation. The All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association should deem itself fortunate in having been able to induce an eminent co-operator like Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu to attend as its delegate the forthcoming session of the International Co-operative Congress. On the eve of his departure for London, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu referred to the transformation that the Co-operative Movement had undergone in various countries of Europe on account of the post-War political upheavals. In India, too, as he observed, the movement has undergone a transformation but in a different direction altogether. While in Europe, the State is coming to be more closely associated with the movement than may be healthy for it in India the attitude of Government is one of growing indifference and disbelief.

NO PLANNING.

So long as co-operation flourished, Government did not mind advertising it to the public in India as one of their achievements in the sphere of rural economic life. But now that it is beset with danger and difficulties, Government, in a number of provinces, disavow all responsibility for the defects that are coming to light, and beyond attributing to the leaders of the movement blame for the present state of affairs have no scheme of well-planned action to help the movement out of the present economic crisis. This failure on their part stands in glaring contrast to the measures of planned economy, especially for the benefit of the primary producer in rural areas, adopted all over the world. And we have, therefore, the spectacle of a surfeit of idle money accumulating in Co-operative banks on the one hand, while on the other, the outside debts of the members of co-operative Agricultural Society are rising in volume every year. It is futile, however, to expect Government, constituted as they are at present, to solve this and similar problems, which Co-operators must solve themselves; though, in fact, no satisfactory solution is possible so long as the agricultural industry itself continues, under our existing political and economic dispensation, to stagnate.

From Simla:—"Rai Bahadur Dina Nath and Rai Bahadur Kahan Chand Kapoor waited on His Excellency, and offered 'bhajji' on behalf of his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

Bhenda, Batata or Tomata?

* * * *

Sir N. N. Sirkar—by the way, we wonder if he is qualifying himself for the King Kong' of the Assembly—effectively got home a few pungent blows in his bout with Messrs. Mudaliar and Neogy on the question of applicants, qualifications and applications for selection of "representatives" to the League of Nations.

All that is very delightful indeed, but how did the new Law Member manage to convey his own wishes as regards his appointment to—what we mean is that it must have been quite like him.

But whatever it was, the readiness of his reference to Ranchi and the promptitude of his confession about the influence of "half-civilised" Orriyas on him eminently qualify him for facing the onslaughts of those who dare to oppose or annoy.

* * * *

The Lahore Indian Chamber of Commerce protestingly demands the publication of the Meek Report on the working of the Ottawa Pact, and demands it immediately 'for offering suggestions."

But that is exactly why Government don't publish it. The Chamber ought to think again.

* * * *

Re. the Governorship of the 'Indian Reserve Bank: "The public had for a long time come to the foregone and, at the same time, welcome conclusion that Sir Osborne Smith would take this office."

Unless you are a Shanmukham Chetty or something approximately like that, you will probably feel like protesting against being accused of fine sentiments of which you are innocent. But please don't. The quotation is from our Anglo-Indian contemporary the "Times of India."

* * * *

Regretting deeply that during the last fourteen years Congress should have made it "its business to dance attendance on the whims of the saintly leader, instead of dictating to the nation a policy of vision and foresight," Mr. N. C. Kelkar is pleased to appreciate that "the Congress has at last come to its own."

Unfortunately however, Mr. N. C. Kelkar has responded as usual by going out on his own again.

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has returned from Europe and brought bad news. "Europe," he says, "is standing on the brink of a volcano, which might erupt at any moment and let loose the dogs of war, which threaten the very existence, of modern civilisation."

Terrible, awful, and all that. But in the joy of welcoming comrade J. Mehta back to India we simply refuse to be frightened or even down-hearted. Let us hope for the best. Let us confidently expect that, if the worse comes to the worst, the lava emitted by the volcano will burn away the infernal curs of war.

* * * *

According to the new German Church constitution "All pastors are to swear allegiance to Herr Hitler." Reuter does not say what punishment the Law provides for erring Padres swearing allegiance to God and Christ. Probably because that is already well-known.

* * * *

"Our political freedom, it may be said, is not entirely in our hands, but our economic freedom, I certainly think, is almost entirely in our hands."—Thus Sir Baron Jayatilaka in the Ceylon Council, protesting against the Order-in-Council re, "quotas."

It is only to make him think again and again, till he realises the bitter truth that there can be no economic freedom without political freedom, that it is because of absence of political freedom that the "quotas" are thrust down the throats of his countrymen.

* * * *

Hayseed was riding in a taxi when the driver suddenly lost control, and the car sped forward at a terrific rate.

"Hey!" yelled Hayseed in alarm. "What's the matter?"

"I don't know," answered the driver grimly. 'I cant stop her!

"Well, for heaven's sake," Hayseed shouted, "can't you at least turn off the motor?"

To-morrow's B.P.C.C. Elections

Thousands Of Congress Voters Go To Polls In All Wards Of City

The general Secretaries of the B P C C write:—

The annual elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday), in all the seven Wards simultaneously at places and time indicated against the name of each Ward:—

Seats 5, Ward "A", Place Bhagwan Bhuvan, Mint Road. time 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Seats 8, Ward "B", Place Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Pathshala, Botawala Building, 2nd floor, Bhat Bazaar, Time 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Seats 13, Ward "C", Place Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Time 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Seats 11, Ward "D", Place Congress House Compound, Time 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Seats 18, Ward "E", Place Panch Khata, Opp. Khatau Makanji Mill, near Byculla Bridge, Time 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Seats 9, Ward "F", Place The Kinder Gartan M. School of Prof. S. R. Hudlikar, near Old Fish Market, Dadar, G.I.P. Rly. Station, Time 7 a.m. to 11 noon and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Seats 11, Ward "G" Place (i) Dadar area: near about Congress Office; (ii) DeLisle and Fergusson Roads area: Beryl Building, 1st floor, below the Bridge, Opp. B.B. & C.I. Rly. Work Shop, and (iii) Matunga, Mahim and Dharavi area: Chauda Bhuvan Building, Library Room, near crossing of Lady Jamshedji Road and Lady Hardinge Road, Time 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Mandvi "B" Ward Congress Committee

The following candidates will contest the B.P.C.C. elections from "B" Ward Congress Committee:—

(1) Dr. Dhanwant M Shroff, Symbol (Elephant).
(2) Mrs. Monghibai Mavaji Kantanwalla, Symbol (Rastra Dwaj). tanwalla, Symbol (Elephant).
(3) Hatimbhai L. Darbar, Symbol (Lion).
(4) Dhirajram K. Bhatt, Symbol (Pen).
(5) Kasamali Mohamedali, Symbol (Sickle and Hammer).
(6) Miss Safia Somjee, Symbol (Clocks).
(7) Mr. Prabhuram Prabhakar Joshi, Symbol (Cow).
(8) Narbheram N. Popat, Symbol (Parrot).
(9) Mohanlal Panachand, Symbol (Spinning Wheel).
(10) Tribhovan Devaji Chavada, Symbol (Ganapati).
(11) Trikamji Damaji.
(12) L. H. Lalan, Symbol (Scale).
(13) Khimji Mulji Rathod, Symbol (Cycle).
(14) Liladhar Lakhamshi Shan Symbol (Lotus).
(15) Devaji Meghaji Rathod, Symbol (Horse).
(16) Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Symbol (Swan).
(17) Abdul Raheman Malbarwalla, Symbol (Sword)
(18) Champsi Bharmal (in jail), Symbol (Steamer).
(19) Manmant K. Mehta, Symbol (Umbrella).
(20) Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Symbol (Sun)
(21) Vala Harkha, Symbol (Canon).
(22) Khodidas Bijal Symbol (Swastik)
(23) Nanji Premji Devaji, Symbol (Cart).

"E" Ward Candidates

At a meeting of the "E" Ward Managing Council the following symbols were given to the candidates by the president by casting lots.

(1) P. A. Parab, (Aligator)
(2) B. A. Varman, (Sword)
(3) A. B. Khan, (Plough).
(4) P. Tricumdas, (Lion).
(5) H. Balaji, (Mirror).
(6) K. Dashrath, (Singer Machine).
(7) N. G. Jadhav, (Bullock Cart).
(8) R. M. Thakur, (Palanquin).
(9) N. V. Nakhwa, (Lock and Key).
(10) Ganpat Baloo, (Horse).
(11) R. K. Achreker, (Sun)
(12) S. Noorali, (Rose).
(13) M. Hakim, (Tiger).
(14) R. D. Hamand, (Parrot).
(15) H. D. Hakim, (Scale).
(16) A. H. Hassanally, (Engine)
(17) S. Haji Essai, (Hat).
(18) M. A. Mose, (Camel).
(19) H. Emam, (Moon).
(20) Ganpat Appa Garve, (Dagger).
(21) S. H. Sheikh, (Spectacle).
(22) Tyole Saik, (Chair).
(23) F. M. Pinto, (Table).
(24) H. E. Udmal, (Tree).
(25) A. Hamid, (Victoria).
(26) A. Mohmed, (Deer).
(27) H. Ekrahim, (Elephant).
(28) S. V. Patil, (Storch).
(29) S. K. Pupala (Ship).
(30) J. J. Choksi, (Safe).
(31) G. Kapadia, (Bell).
(32) Miss Bachubai Wagle, (Peacock).
(33) S. K. Kule, (Watch).
(34) S. H. Daru, (Cycle).
(35) A. M. Alam, (Motor Car).
(36) D. Modi, (Snake).
(37) Usman Ajad, (Aeroplane).
(38) M. Jaffer, (Umbrella).
(39) B. Sharriff, (Scissors).
(40) V. A. Desai, (Lantern).
(41) Babooram Bhav, (Gun).
(42) A. R. Jaffer, (Walking Stick).
(43) M. Mirza, (Match Box).
(44) B. T. Desai, (Dog).
(45) K. B. Kubal, (Flower Pot).
(46) M. H. Vakil, (Tabla).

Mr. Balavaj and Mr. Chilap have withdrawn in favour of Mr. R. K. Achrekar.

"E" WARD CANDIDATES MEETING

The Secretary "E" Ward District Congress Committee writes:

An informal meeting of all the candidates contesting for B. P. C. C. elections will be held in Jinnah Hall at 9 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

NOT A SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.

Mr. Karamali, Muhamed Ali writes:—

It is published in the press that I am contesting the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee elections as a Socialist candidate from the "B" Ward. I want to make it known that I am not a Socialist candidate. I have already resigned from that party. I am a Congress candidate."

C. WARD B.P.C.C. ELECTIONS.

Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kolbhat Lane has been fixed, as the place of voting for the B.P.C.C. election in "C" Ward which will be held on 12th instant. The time for voting is from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

"C" WARD CANDIDATES

Following are the names and symbols of the candidates who are contesting the election to the B.P.C.C. from "C" Ward.

(1) Nandlal Vithaldas Kavi, (Horse).
(2) Nagindas T. Master, (National Flag).
(3) Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, (Motor).
(4) Jayant Dalal, (Horse Shoe).
(5) Jethmal Narandas, (Scale).
(6) Gajendranath G. Sharman (Elephant).
(7) Ramniklal M. Choksi, (Aeroplane).
(8) Chotubhai B. Shah, (Charka).
(9) Manilal Jemal Sheth, (Swastik).
(10) Ganpatishanker N. Desai, (Ganpati).
(11) Navroji B. Panthki, (Cow).
(12) Motichand G. Kapadia, (Lotus).
(13) Manibhai Desai, (Bugle).
(14) K. K. Shah (Lion).
(16) Ratansi Jetha, (Umbrella).
(17) Sunderdas Morarji, (Drum)
(18) Keshav Talpade, (Hammer and Sickle).
(19) Yusuf J. Meheralli, (Volunteer).
(20) Vrajlal Raichand, (Parrot)
(21) Dr. Bhaskar Patel. (Watch).
(22) Bhanushanker Mancharam Yagnik.
(23) Bimal Sharma, (Cycle).
(24) Smt. Manibai Chhabildas (Shiva).
(25) Lalji Haridas Asar, (Takli).

Sjt. Bhogilal Kampani has withdrawn his candidature and Sjt. Lalji Haridas Asar has been validated to stand as a candidate by the Managing Committee of "C" Ward.

VOTE FOR MEHERALLY

Sjt. Umashanker Dikshit writes:

Public are aware that Sjt. Yusuf J. Meherally has been ailing and confined to bed practically since his release from Jail and for most of the time too weak to stir out. Even now he is in hopital. It is hoped, however, that in a couple of weeks he will have completely recovered and be fit enough to undertake active charge of his heavy duties as G.C.O. of Congress Volunteers for the ensuing Congress Session.

Lest in his enforced absence from recent Congress activities voters might forget, I take this opportunity to request every voter of the "C" Ward Congress Committee to cast a substantial number of his votes in favour of Mr. Meherally. I do not ask that people should vote for him because he is ill but in recognition of his well-known sacrifice and services in the country's cause. Not to do so at this time, when he is lying disabled, will amount to letting down a veteran worker of his advanced views, undoubted ability and fine record.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee:

The following is the further list of Reception Committee Members:—

900 Sjt Kakalbhai B. Vakil,
901. Sjt Manilal Nickhanchand,
902. Sjt Rasikhlal Mohanlal,
903. Sjt Vithaldas Purushottam,
904. Sjt Narayanbhai V. Patel,
905. Sjt Manubhai Mangaldas Javeri,
906. Sjt Khinji Damjee,
907. Miss Mrudula A. Sarabai,
908. Sjt Babalchand Kesavlal Mody,
909. Sjt Damodar Madhavdas Daru,
910. Sjt Depchand Bhaichand Shah,
911. Thakurdas Parmanand Munim,
912 Sjt Shantilal Harjivan Shah,
913. Sjt Eswarlal Keshavlal Desai,
914. Sjt Govindas Anantrao Kulkarni,
915. Sjt Ghanshyam Harishchandra Rele,
916. Sjt Ranchodlal Chunilal Mehta,
917. Sjt Gokulbhai Dowlatram Bhat,
918. Sjt Nandkishore Maganlal Shukla,
919. Sjt Dhalsukhbhai Tribhuvan Shah,
920. Sjt Ranjitlal Eswarlal Dalal,
921. Sjt Narayandas Jethabhai Vyas,
922. Sjt Narbheram Dayaram Metha,
923. Sjt Hargovinddas Goverdandas Patel,
924. Sjt Jivabhai B. Patel,
925. Dr. Mohanlal Jivabhai Patel.

ELIGIBILITY FOR B. P. C. C. ELECTION

For Habitual Wearers Of Khadi Alone

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, writes.

With regard to the B. P. C. C. election to be held on the 12th instant, the Girgaon District Congress Committee would bring it to the notice of the members of the Ward that only those members who are "habitual wearers of Khaddar" are qualified to vote at the election and that the Polling Officers and the Election Board's presiding authority will invalidate the votes of those who manifestly are not habitual wearers of Khaddar.

Members are earnestly requested to help the Committee in enforcing this rule scrupulously.

AN APPEAL TO "F" WARD CONGRESSMEN

I am contesting the elections to the B.P.C.C. from the "F" Ward I am the only Harijan contesting from that Ward. There are about 4000 voters as I cannot see them at their places I request them to vote for me.

B. J. DEORUKHAR.

R. C. Sub-Committee Meetings

The following Sub-Committees of the Congress Reception Committee will meet at the Congress House to-day (Saturday).

Music and Entertainment Sub-Committee 2 p.m. (S.T.)

President's Reception Arrangements Sub-Committee 6 p.m. (S.T.)

NEARLY HALF JOURNEY OVER

Mahatma Gets Sound Sleep After Third Day Of Fast

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi's condition of health is not unsatisfactory. He had sound sleep last night and had plenty of water.

It is raining here all through night. This weather is considered good for fasting, though nearly half journey of Mahatma Gandhi's fast is over. The remaining halt will be equally difficult, but Gandhiji's doctors and friends are confident he will stand the strain without any untoward incident in view of the good condition of heart.—United Press.

"GOOD LUCK TO WILLINGDON"

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Lord and Lady Willingdon's return to-morrow marks another milestone in the progress of the great scheme of Self-Government which dominate the second half of his term, says "The Times," which adds that he has been thoroughly successful hitherto and goes back now to what is bound to be the hardest part of the task when the tide will normally be turning and the proposals of the British Government, whatever they may be, will meet as a matter of course with universal criticism in India.

Nobody is better equipped to deal with this sort of the situation, and it would be a fitting climax to his Indian career of unprecedented length and variety that Lord Willingdon should be the Viceroy to start the new machine. "Good luck to him—and his indefatigable consort."

Continuing the journal says, Lord Willingdon may be satisfied anyway that he leaves Britain better informed and nearer an agreement on the Indian problem than it was a few months ago. As time for decisive discussions approaches, there is clearly a wider understanding that the issues involved are incomparably too great for settlement on the lines of English domestic politics.

The obvious change occurring in the attitude that a large body of opinion which is never rigidly partisan will eventually turn the scale. It is clearly affected by the first-hand views of men on leave this time of the year from India. Lord Willingdon, though he never has been in the limelight himself, has done sterling work in reinforcing this body of opinion. —Reuter.

INQUIRIES AFTER MISSING AIRMEN

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

An R. A. F. aeroplane belonging to No. 28, Army Co-operation Squadron, Ambala, piloted by Flight Lieutenant Sinclair, D F C. with Air Gunner, A Watson, had a forced landing in tribal territory among the Oakzai, near Khanti Bazaar on August 9 morning.

So far it has been found impossiblе to ascertain definitely either the cause of the accident or condition of the pilot and gunner. Information, however, has been received by runners to the effect that one of the two have been injured and the other is unhurt. The Deputy Commissioner, Kohat sent up a civilian doctor, accompanied by local maliks with a view to bringing back the missing airmen.

Flight Lieutenant Sinclair who is a Canadian by birth, with a brilliant war record, is in temporary command of number 28th Squadron.—A. P.

KARACHI WHEAT SOLD IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 10.

For the first time in four years a cargo of choice white Karachi wheat has been sold in London at the price of 31/6. This is due to the sensational recent rise in the price of wheat, which now brings Indian wheat within reach of the competitive basis in other grades. —Reuter.

RANJI'S DEATH CONTROVERSY

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The contention that Ranji died of a broken heart is again made by the "Morning Post," which publishes an article from a special correspondent who replies to various denials and claims that Mr. Roland Wild's biography (which was endorsed by the present Jam Sahib,) confirms the essentials of the account published in the "Morning Post" on July 19.

The "Morning Post" in a leader says that it would not have returned so soon to the plainful subject but for the interested and disingenuous attempts to deny the truth of their correspondent's story and says that the evidence refuting the denials is authentic and conclusive.—Reuter.

NAZI CHURCH CONSTITUTION CHANGED

All Pastors Must Swear Allegiance To Hitler

SPECIAL CABLE.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

Reichsbishop Mueller's Synod, amid much opposition, has passed five laws enforcing a radical change in the Church Constitution. Legislative powers have been transferred from the Federal Churches to the new Reichschurch. All pastors will have to swear allegiance to Hitler and all past acts of the Church Administration have been legalised, and the Evangelical flag has been abolishe d.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TERRORISM

Prosecution Argument Closes: Defence To Last Two Months?

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10

Rai Bahadur N. N. Banerjee, Public Prosecutor, concluding his prosecution argument to-day before the Special Tribunal at Alipore in what is known as the Inter-Provincial Terrorist Conspiracy Case which has been having protracted hearing for just over one year.

It will be recalled that altogether 35 acused persons were undergoing trial in connection with this case out of whom three escaped from Alipore Central Jail on July 31 last and are still untraced. Altogether 494 witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution in this case and over 1.800 documents exhibited.

It is understood that the defence will take full two months to finish their arguments.—United Press.

CLEAR CASH PROFITS

National Insurance Co., Maintains Progress

A happy combination of businessmen from Western and Eastern India marks the composition of the Directorate of the National Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

Established over a quarter of a century ago this Indian, Insurance Company has maintained a record of steady progress and expansion.

The report of last year's working shows an addition of 22 lakhs to the Life Fund which now stands at 2.05 lakhs. Fresh policies during the year amounted to 1.67 lakhs, and the Company's ratio of expenses stands at the fairly low figure of 27.4 per cent.

That, in spite of the prevailing depression, the company enjoys a large measure of prosperity, is evident from the fact that it has been able to declare a dividend of 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

To the policy-holder, the Company would appear to be generous. There is provision in the policy to save it from lapsing for non-payment of premiums after its existence for four years. There is also a system by which premiums are reduced after a policy has been in force for five years so as to enable the policy-holder the better to meet his growing domesttic commitments.

The profits of the National, the Chairman said, are clear cash profits and not artificial figures created by writing up securities. So are the bonuses paid from clear profits and not from the premiums themselves.

(Continued from Col. 7)

pension of the open market for silver in the United States.

The proclamation has prompted active selling.

RISE IN PRICE EXPECTED

Financial circles regard the proclamation as indicating a more vigorous pursuit of the silver policy outlined in the Silver Act (1934). It is expected to result in a temporary acceleration of silver buying by the Treasury and a rise in the world price of silver. Active buying by foreign markets is generally expected.

A Washington message states: Some circles on the Stock Exchange regard nationalisation of silver as an indication that Government will try to answer the agitation for inflation by a more vigorous pursuit of the silver purchase plan.

Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, one of the leaders of the drive for the rehabilitation of silver, hailed the announcement as the "overthrow of the world-wide gold bloc and the beginning of a new world monetary system and a new era of prosperity."

EXAMPLE FOR OTHER NATIONS

He declared that the decision of the United States for the wider use of silver money would make other nations adopt a similar policy. He said that it was necessary for Government to purchase a thousand million ounces to meet the ratio set by Congress.—Reuter.

Justicites To Oppose Congress Candidates

BUT STAND POOR CHANCE IN ANDHRA ELECTIONS TO ASSEMBLY

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, August 8.

The Congress. Parliamentary Board has announced Messrs. V. V. Giri; K. Nageswaar Rao and N. G. Ranga as the Congress candidates for the Assembly from Ganjam-Vizagapatam, Godavaris-Krishna and, Guntur-Nellore constituencies.

Mr. Sami Venkatachellam Chetti is fixed as the candidate for the South India Chamber of Commerce constituency. It appears that Sir A. P. Patro is not standing for election.

JUSTICE PARTY OPPOSITION

Some informal conferences have been held at Madras by the Rajah of Bobbili last week with a view to fix up candidates to oppose the Congress nominees from the Andhra districts. It is practically settled that Mr. B. Sitaramaraju the sitting member from Ganjam-Vizagapatam will be adopted as the Justice Party candidate from the same constituency. For the Godavaris and Krishna, the Rajah of Challapalli, who is the president of the Krishna District Board was asked to stand and on his refusal, the Rajah of Pittapur will be requested to stand as a candidate himself or to put up his son. Dr. C. Sattiraju of Rajahmundry is thought of as an alternative. But if these two refuse, as is most likely, Mr. K. V. Gopalaswamy, son of Sir K. V. Reddy Naidu, will be put as a candidate.

There is no love lost between Mr. N. G. Ranga, the indefatigable publicist, who has taken up the cause of the ryots, and the zemindar of Venkatagiri and with a view to divide votes that will be cast in his favour the Rajah of Bobbili is angling for a candidate from Mr. N. G. Ranga's community, viz., Kamma community. The Justice Party will be helping two candidates from this constituency the sitting member and the son of the Hon. Mr. Y. Ranganayakulu (Member of the Council of State).

JUSTICITES NOT SURE OF SUCCESS

The Justice party is not sure of success in any of these three constituencies as against the Congress but the leader of the party wants to give fight to the Congress candidates. The candidates set up by the Congress are all such tried soldiers whose names are house-hold words in the districts. Congressmen are ready to welcome the fight as it will give them an opportunity to visit all villages and carry the message of the Congress to every home.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

The authorities of the Andhra University have arranged a programme of Extension lectures. The persons who are scheduled to give these lectures include Sir C. V. Raman; Dr. James H. Cousins; K. Ramakotiswara Rao, Editor of Triveni and others.

SHARP JUMP IN SILVER PRICES

Further Rise Depends On U. S. Administration

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 9

The sharp jump in silver which has risen a penny since August 1, is exciting interest in City circles in view of the possible repercussions on purchasing power in the East.

Silver interests emphasise that America remains the crux of the whole situation, and whether the price rises or falls depends on the future action of the United States administration, who have recently, been heavy purchasers at increasingly rising prices both here and in New York. The experts, therefore, are urging caution.

EARLIER THAN EXPECTED

Silver Announcement Makes Brokers Downcast

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

Before the announcement of the nationalisation of silver and the suspension of trading there was heavy turnover in the silver futures market, blocks of quarter of a million ounces frequently changing hands raising the market to within half a cent. of the nationalisation price.

Brokers from the crowded ring received the announcement calmly. While the leading dealers expected nationalisation, the announcement was earlier than was expected. In a few minutes the ring was deserted; brokers were downcast anticipating an end of business.

Grains and rubber strengthened following the announcement.

The nationalisation of silver follows a similar action in the case of gold a year ago, but in the case of silver, Government will not withdraw the coins from circulation.

The amount of the Treasury's recent purchases of silver on the world market is an official secret. It has been estimated at about a hundred million ounces and the Treasury also holds about 62 million ounces acquired from other sources.

Treasury officials state that the new order will bring in at least 45 million ounces.

SILVER RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

"Legitimate" dealings in silver will not be barred by the nationalisation programme, according to Mr. Morgenthau, who says there will be business for legitimate brokers and dealers. Mr. Morgenthau declined to commit himself with regard to silver futures, saying the treasury was operating on a 24 hour basis. Questioned whether the fact that imported silver was to be free from restrictions, meant a free silver market continuing, Mr. Morgenthau said: "More or less."—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS ON DOLLAR DECREE

LONDON, Aug. 10.

President Roosevelt's intentions in regard to the dollar are still secret, but his silver policy undoubtedly makes for further currency expansion, says "The Financial Times".

The journal declares the most ipmortant immediate effect of the silver proclamation is that foreign observers, who are afraid of further inflamationary moves, are more than ever convinced of the correctness of their views.

The "Daily Mail" also says the change means a certain degree of inflation, but not very extensive or alarming.

The "News Chronicle" city editor, on the contary, says the interpretation of the edict as a signal fresh dose of inflation is not shared by operators in London.—Reuter's Special.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S RECORD

Highest Note Circulation In Last Week

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The note circulation of the Bank of England during the week ended 8th August, exceeded 392 million sterling, the highest ever recorded. The increase is due to holiday requirements, and is regarded as evidence of the increased spending power of the people.

"The Times" City Editor describes the figure as a striking reflection of business recovery.—Reuter's Special.

Will It Absorb World's Surplus Silver?

RENO (Nevada), Aug. 10.

Senator Pittman declared that nationalisation of silver would lead to events which eventually will settle the silver question for ever, and hasten complete absorption of the world's silver surplus, but did not expect an immediate boom in the silver industry. President Roosevelt did not want the price of silver to jump right away.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONALISATION OF SILVER IN U. S.

"New Era Of Prosperity" Says Senator Thomas

NEW YORK, August 10.

President Roosevelt's silver nationalisation order is interpreted differently in various circles. The silver group holds that it will increase the purchasing power of the Far East.

Other monetary authorities argue, on the contrary, that by increasing the purchase of silver currencies it will have a deflationary influence on Eastern countries. One effect of the order is expected to be the sus-

(Continued in column 5.)

B. P. C. C. Elections

DIFFICULTIES OF KHADDAR CLAUSE

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The insistence that is being placed on the Khadi clause in respect of voting at the B.P.C.C. elections to be held on Sunday next looks like promising to be a cover for several practices which are morally more reprehensible than the violation of the Khadi clause. The Working Committee's resolution condemns several reprehensible practices and Mahatma Gandhi insists on "clean" elections. Attempts at deceit against the Khadi clause are condemned. The local explanation in relation to the Khadi clause amounts to this that whoever puts on Khadi for the occasion and thus becomes a 'manifest' wearer of Khadi can vote. If a candidate resorts to what the Working Committee refers to as a "reprehensible" method, i.e. supplies Khadi clothes to voters who vote for him, he can easily win the election. The "private membership" which Mr. S. K. Patil has rightly condemned will, in this way, become "black membership." But there appears no way to prevent the possible domination of the elections by this "black membership." Again in the din over Khadi several election practices—practices which are morally indefensible—will virtually manage to go unnoticed. When Mahatma asks elections to be pure he insists on purity in every respect and not only in respect of ostensible dress. He does not want ostensible or merely manifest Khadiwalas to dominate Congress elections.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Much emphasis is laid upon the Khaddar clause recently, as the elections to the B.P.C.C. are fast approaching. It is said, only those persons who are habitual wearers of hand-spun khadi can vote or take part in a Congress meeting or in a Congress election. In the florthcoming election to the B.P.C.C. this particular clause will be much adhered to and will be strictly enforced as far as the voting is concerned.

It is a fact that this clause has become the part of the Congress constitution, hence the enforcement of this clause very strictly will be justifiable, and it is more so very necessary as far as discipline is concerned. But the question is this, "Who is going to do this and how?" Gow is the officer in charge of the polling booth to know that a person coming to excersise his vote, is a habitual wearer of khadi? Suppose a person on being asked by the polling officer, receives the answer in the affirmative, is he to be believed? To make the polling officers' job easy some instructions should be issued forthwith regarding the khadi clause. Will the B.P.C.C. authorities move in the matter and do the needful?—Yours, etc.,

M. S. RAJADHYAX.

Dadar.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Abdul Rehman Abdullah Seth, who is contesting one of the seats in the B.P.C.C. from "B" ward, is one of the most sincere and true Muslim Congressmen. In 1921 when the Civil Disobedience Movement was started he gave up his business and merged himself completely in the movement. Ever since then he has been devoting his whole time, energy and money to Congress work only. In 1930 he offered Satyagraha in the Vadala Salt Raid, was arrested and convicted for four months. Immediately he was released from jail after completing his full term he again joined the movement, became the Secretary of the 21st War Council, was arrested and was convicted for 15 months. In 1932 he was again arrested as the President of 30th War Council and was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. After coming out from the jail he has been doing Congress work wherever necessary. During the Hindu-Muslim riot he was actively working for the pacification of the infuriated mob and he saved hundreds of Hindus.

Sjt. Abdul Rehman deserves the support of every Congressman and it is hoped that he would be returned with a thumping majority.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED ALIHEA

90 Kambekar Street, Bombay 9.

IV.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every Congressman knows that the election of representatives of Ward Committees on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is to be held on Sunday next. On the eve of the elections I wish to place before the public some observations on the elections and the reprehensible methods which are used in connection therewith.

There is one point I ought to emphasize, viz., that I am not a candidate for the ensuing election and, therefore, can have no personal interest therein. It is because I fervently wish Congress elections to be exemplary in purity and honesty that I write these lines.

In the B.P.C.C. elections of 1931 I was persuaded to stand as a candidate from Mandvi Ward. I had no "private" voters in my pocket as I had not enrolled a single member by paying his subscription, and depended entirely on public support.

On 31st May 1931 the election farce started and I was simply shocked. I had never imagined that Congress elections were that sort of thing. Rules of elections were either not existing or were simply given the go-by, if they existed. Some of the officials, who commanded the polling booth were interested parties. Electoral rolls were far from complete and looking to the short period B.P.C.C. rules allow between the last day of enlistment and the day of election, they could not be otherwise. The result was that several genuine voters were prevented from voting either because their names were not on the rolls or for other reasons. While several bogus voters were seen voting not only once but in some cases more than once. Even respectable ladies had to experience not only inconvenience but also discourtesy. The underhand dealings practised at the booth so annoyed me that I could not stand there as a witness to that outrage on all that purity and honesty which I was accustomed to associate with the Congress and withdrew from the election. In this action I was supported by Miss Safia Somji and others. Even though I withdrew from the contest in the middle of the day I was declared elected.

Complaints were made against the election farce to the B.P.C.C. As I had often read Congressman condemning British justice, I expected better justice in Congress circles. My own experience, however, left me a sadder if a wiser man. A Committee was appointed to hear the complaint. Others also complained along with me. We were able to prove the illegal practices and the mismanagement at the polling booth. We expected justice. We received what could be described as a poor imitation of British justice. The Committee admitted that the voters, rolls were incomplete and still dismissed our complaint on the plea that those of us who were able to prove our complaint were successful candidates. A laboured judgment was prepared by a learned lawyer, which was stuffed with quotations from British judgments without any consideration being paid to the cardinal difference between Congress franchise and British franchise and also without consideration of a very important rule made by the B.P.C.C. itself.

> "The Council of each District Congress Committee 'shall' prepare lists of 'all' voters in the District with their full names and addresses. Such lists shall be available for inspection at the office of the Committee Members desiring to obtain copies of the list shall do so themselves provided always that the roll shall not be removed from the offices of the respective District Congress Committee and shall be copied in the presence of a responsible official of the District Congress Committee during office hours."

Well, so much for the past. Let it be noted for the future that the rule peremptorily requires each Council to prepare an electoral roll containing the names of 'all' voters in the District. Omissions of names vitiate what can be called the very basis of the election. As far as I know, this rule has not been given that complete attention which it ought to have even this year. Added to this there comes at the eleventh hour the difficulty regarding the Khaddar clause. Writing in "Young India" of 30th July 1931 Mahatma Gandhi described the Congress suffrage as "practically adult suffrage", while this Khaddar difficulty falsifies this description. In fact if the Khadi clause is rigorously enforced, Congress suffrage will be even more limited than the Council of State suffrage. Besides, experience has shown that not a few of those, who hold the management of a District Committee manage to circumvent all difficulties and restrictions and even to manipulate them for the success of their favourites. It is the honest and independent candidate who has to suffer all the inconvenience and disadvantage of these injunctions. Considered from this point of view these very injunctions make the elections more unclean than they would otherwise be.

Well! I am anxiously waiting and watching for what will happen on Sunday next.—Yours, etc.

ABDUR REHMAN MITHA.

Bad Lighting In Vile Parle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Vile-Parle is not now a 'growing' suburb but a fully developed suburb,; still the lighting arrangement on our roads is very defective. On many roads only alternate poles are lighted. On some of the roads there are only old-fashioned Kerosene lamp posts; and on some roads there are no lights at all. Consequently burglaries are rampant, and people are now afraid to sleep even with windows that have iron bars, open. Bad lighting also hampers the night police patrol from doing its duty effectively. Even the report of the Suburban Electric Company observed that the Municipalities of the suburbs exercised great economy in their street lighting. Will our municipal fathers now wake up, and see that all the roads, are brilliantly lighted? Let them try to make 'Vile Parle the 'Model Suburb' instead of Khar.—Yours, etc.

A RESIDENT OF VILE-PARLE.

Aug. 9.

Genesis Of Congress Socialist Group

WHAT THEY CLAIM

(By Jayaprakash Narayan, Organising Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Conference):—

It seems to me that Mr. S. K. Patil in his article to-day on the Congress Socialist Movement has attempted to do some clever election propaganda. For in no other way can I explain the deliberate confusion of issues which have been clear from the very beginning and the most unfair insinuations that he has made. Apparently the Congress Socialists have caused some serious offence to this lover of indigenous socialism, who went "mad with joy" when Jawaharlal made "an open declaration of the future economic policy of the country". When the Congress Socialists take up Jawaharlal's cry and make a similar declaration, Mr. Patil, instead of rejoicing pours his wrath on them. Were not politics a proverbial field for the practice of somersaults, one would have really wondered at this strange phenomenon.

THE GENESIS.

Let us analyse Mr. Patil's criticism. In substance, his main point seems to be that the Congress under its present leadership is slowly moving towards socialism; therefore, there is no need of forming a Socialist Party within the Congress, unless that party has fundamental differences with the Congress in which case again it would be futile for the party to remain within the Congress.

It is strange that Mr. Patil should display such a naive understanding of the growth of ideas and social movements. He imagines that some people at the top—two to be fair to Mr. Patil—have from time to time injected small doses of socialism into the Congress and that they would naturally continue to do it in the future, thus making it absolutely unnecessary to develop any Socialist Movement in the Congress.

I am afraid I am unable to accept this version of the radicalization of the national movement. Its causes have been far deeper and beyond the wills of individuals. This is not the place to discuss this process, but in short, it can be said that the entire post-war history of the world, the Russian Revolution, the Chinese movement, the Labour movement in India, the Meerut case, the gradual broadening of the basis of the Congress, the economic depression—all these have reacted upon the Congress; and, the radicalization seen in its resolutions has been the reflection of the radicalization of its ranks—more the lower ranks than the upper. It was the pressure of these ranks—the Socialist elements within the Congress—that was responsible for the Karachi resolution and not a few leaders at the top.

The time has come when these elements think that they would be more effective if they joined together and made a united effort. This, in short, is the genesis of the Congress Socialist movement. Mr. Patil is surely mistaken if he thinks that the Congress can come to accept socialism in any other way.

When complete independence had to be made its goal, a concerted effort was needed and it bore fruit. If socialism has to be made the goal of the Congress, another concerted effort must be made. Mr. Patil, who undoubtedly calls himself some sort of socialist, wants to sit down with folded hands and watch Jawaharlal and Gandhiji bring the Congress to Socialism. It is undoubtedly a more comfortable policy to adopt without any risks and losses.

JAWAHARLAL'S LETTER.

A word about Pundit Jawaharlal's relation to our movement. It is being repeated "ad nauseum", by people who had no occasion to discuss the matter with Jawaharlal and have taken no trouble to find out the facts, that the Congress socialists are exploiting Pundit Jawaharlal's name. I do not understand what is meant by exploiting Jawaharlal's name. It is said that though Jawaharlal would never have agreed to the formation of socialist groups within the Congress, these groups are taking shelter behind his name. Since the charge is often repeated, let us see what the facts are.

The facts are that Punditji fully approved of the idea of forming Socialist groups within the Congress. I can personally vouch for this because I had on several occasions discussed the matter with him.

There is then the documentary evidence of Pundit Jawaharlal's letter to Mr. M. R. Masani, which has been published in the Bombay Group's Manifesto and in the Press.

Here is what Jawaharlal wrote: "I would welcome the formation of Socialist groups in the Congress to influence the ideology of the Congress and the country. As you are aware, I have been laying stress on the socialist ideal very much in my recent speeches and writings. I feel that the time has come when the country should face this issue and come to grips with the real economic problems which ultimately matter."

In view of all this, let the reader judge for himself who is exploiting Jawaharlal's name.

Mr. Patil has made another use of Pandit Jawaharlal for creating prejudice against us. He says that our movement is responsible for Jawaharlal not being released. I do not know what manner of access Mr. Patil has to the Government's secrets, but I am constrained to say that it is most unfair for him to indulge in such tactics. The public, I am sure, would know what value to attach to them. In any case, I do not think Pandit Jawaharlal would very much appreciate the solicitude shown by Mr. Patil in the matter of his release.

NO SPLIT.

Mr. Patil talks a good deal about split, re-union, "strain on loyalty." Let me hasten to assure Mr. Patil that all these are more imagined than real. There is no split, no re-union.

The Congress Socialist groups are within the Congress and they do not desire to cause any split. There is no question of strain on loyalty because we are all loyal to the Congress and subject to its discipline—unless the question of discipline arises on be fundamental question of socialism. All we claim for ourselves is the right of criticism and propaganda. Our work, which is within the masses, can in no way conflict with the Congress programme.

Mr. Patil finally ends up by calling upon us to elucidate the issues involved. It seems too late in the day for Mr. Patil to pretend that the issues have not been clarified. In a separate article, to-morrow I shall avail myself of this opportunity to state the issues as clearly as possible.

The Bombay Socialists are appealing to the Congress electorate this Sunday. Socialists all over the country would wish to see them successful and I hope that Bombay citizens who lead India in other matters will not fail to give a lead to the country by returning every one of the candidates put up by the Bombay Party.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 6)

How is it possible for one or two polling officers in some Wards there is only one—to examine and ascertain for himself whether all the voters coming before them are "manifestly habitual wearers of Khaddar." The seeming impossibility of it is obvious. The inevitable consequence of this will be that the corrupt practices which the resolution seeks to put a stop to, may not stop.

An Appeal.

I am not suggesting for a moment that we must evade our obligation under the resolution. The mandate of the Working Committee has got to be obeyed in the interests of discipline. If the khaddar clause is impracticable the time and place to get it modified or rescinded is the forthcoming session of the Congress to be held in the City. So long as the clause stands on the statute, unqualified obedience to it is obligatory on us. It is with a view not to circumvent that obligation that I would earnestly appeal to the candidates in all Wards to have agreed elections by mutual arrangements and not force the members to go to polls. Once you go to polls you cannot be sure how the situation will develop.

We have had very little time between the Benares meeting of the Working Committee and the annual elections. The postponement of elections is impossible since it is necessary that our energies rivetted on the elections ought to be released for the work of the Reception Committee. Had there been enough time at our disposal, we would have split up each ward into ten or more polling booths, made separate rolls of members for various booths and appointed proper officers. That alone would have made, although to a certain degree, the obedience to the khaddar clause possible. It is too late now to remedy what has happened.

The Only Remedy.

It is to be noted with the deepest regret that even the polling officers in some of the Wards are persons who cannot be called "manifestly habitual wearers of khaddar" in terms of Working Committee's resolution. It is common knowledge that some of the candidates also do not show a better record in this respect. All this goes both against the spirit and the letter of the resolution. The examples of polling officers and candidates is bound to be infectious. How can the polling officer who is himself not a habitual wearer of khaddar enforce the observance of Congress Law? To avoid all these troubles, the only remedy that occurs to me is uncontested elections.

Bombay Must Lead.

Then again we have to seriously consider the moving appeal made to the nation by Gandhiji as a preface to his fast. That is a matter of profound sentiment with many of us. Nothing must happen at the time of elections which falls during the period of fast to distress Gandhiji in any way. The reputation of the Bombay Congress demands that we must give the nation a splendid lead as our "A" Ward has given a lead to the City. A bad lead from Bombay, is, I am afraid, likely to result in incalculable harm to the Congress discipline. Cannot we stop all this and show to the nation that we in Bombay are an undivided house?

Taking things as they stand, I would once again appeal to the good sense of all candidates and request them to keep the interests and prestige of the Congress above their personal considerations. If the elections cannot, for all these reasons, be avoided—let them be conducted with a grace and humour worthy of our reputation.

Mrs. Naidu's Advice To Bangalore Journalists

BANGALORE, Aug. 10.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of a message to the Mysore Journalists Association addressed to its President says:—

"I believe that in modern times journalists are among prominent moulders of public sentiment and opinion for good or evil. It, therefore, behoves every journalist to realise the duty of his high calling and dedicate his talent to maintain the purest and noblest traditions of journalistic enterprise and achievement. I hope the Journalists Association, Mysore, will set an example to similar Associations elsewhere by the dignity, restraint, accuracy and agility of their work, whether in vernacular or English tongues."—A.P.

(Continued from column 7.)

the only course for it is to accept Socialism. If it does not accept Socialism the Congress has no right to talk any more in the terms of Swaraj for 98 per cent.

"Saving Country From Confusion Of Thought"

OBJECT OF SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA

(BY PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS)

My friend Sjt. S. K. Patil after telling the world that he is very nearly socialist and after propounding his views on Socialist Swadeshism has now come out with a dilemma. He very naively asks in God's name "What is the cardinal difference between perspectives of the Congress on the one hand and those of the Socialist Groups on the other? Are these differences of such a fundamental nature as can never be mutually adjusted? If they cannot, then in my humble opinion, a Socialist Party within the Congress is a meaningless thing. If in the long run these differences can be adjusted then, also, it seems to me that the existence within the Congress of a separate party with a separate programme is a superfluity." Before I proceed to answer Sjt. Patil I must very strongly object to the suggestion that we are exploiting the name of Pandit Jawahirlal behind his back. It is not the Socialists but Sjt. Patil and Sardar Vallabhbhai who are exploiting his name with a view, if possible, to discredit us. If our critics in this direction who suggest that Pandit Jawahirlal, had he been out, would not have approval of our move, had taken the trouble to read his letter dated the 19th December 1933 addressed to my Co-Secretary Sjt. Masani, which has been printed along with our programme, they would have found that Pandit Jawahirlal entirely and whole-heartedly approved of and blessed our move. He says that "the time has undoubtedly come now when we must think more clearly and develope scientific idealogy. This is, so far as I am concerned one of Socialism and I would therefore gladly welcome the formation of groups to spread this ideaology."

"A MONSTROSITY."

I am also positive that if Pandit Jawahirlal had the opportunity to answer the further suggestion made by Sjt. Patil that Pandit Jawahirlal was not opposed "to India evolving an indigenous socialism suited to Indian conditions A blend of Gandhi-Jawahir philosophy with a proper admixture of economism and spiritualism" I am positive that he would repudiate the parentage of such a monstrosity in no uncertain terms. Pandit Jawahirlal in his "Whither India" has made it very clear that the Swaraj he wants is for the 98 per cent of the people and that this can be only achieved by the devesting of vested interests and not by any compromise with them. He also adds that the class struggle is there and those who do not join the exploited are ranging themselves with the exploiters. This is Jawahirlal's Socialism. May I ask my friend Patil whether he accepts this socialism or prefers still his own interpretation of Jawahirlal's Socialism. After this I hope Sjt. Patil and others will leave the name of Jawahirlal alone. The answer to the question and the fallacy underlying the dilemma I am sure would have been plain to Sjt. Patil if he had not been carried away by his propagandist zeal against the Socialists. Let me hasten to tell him that we have no differences fundamental or otherwise with the great institution known as the Indian National Congress. We accept its objective, viz., the attainment of Independence by all legitimate and peaceful means. This, however, does not mean that we may not question or challenge the 'present' policy and leadership of the Congress if we feel convinced that the present policy and leadership are not taking us or are ever likely to take us nearer our objective. My friend Patil evidently confuses the Congress with those who for the time being control that organisation. He cannot be ignorant that although the objective of the Congress has been the attainment of Swaraj it has changed its policy and its leadership from time to time. He cannot also have forgotten that every time the existing leadership was challenged the cry has been raised that the challengers were people who were doing something repugnant to the very fundamentals of the Organisation. Nevertheless the Congress has changed its leadership on more than one occasion and almost every time with beneficial results.

I might also add that it can never be suggested by anyone that the Karachi resolution is the last word in Congress policy, that it is the fundamental and unalterable charter of the Congress. If this is so what is the use of suggesting that any person or party wanting the radicalization or 'vice versa' of that programme acts against the fundamentals of the Congress.

KARACHI RESOLUTION.

The Socialists want so to mould the Congress policy that the attainment of its goal is brought nearer. We shall be asked why we claim this for our programme. I can briefly say that firstly we are standing up against the move to pull the Congress back to the futile paths of so-called Constitutionalism. The composition of the Parliamentary Board for whose benefit the Congress organisation is attempted to be used, amply makes it clear that those who had either no belief or were lukewarm and opportunist supporters of the policy of direct action are or have gained the upper hand within the Congress and that, too, with the concurrence of the present leadership and of the apostle of direct action, viz., Mahatma Gandhi. Even apart from this we are convinced that freedom from foreign domination cannot be achieved by the present policy of the Congress, viz., appealing to the country on the basis of the Karachi Resolution. I am glad that Sjt. Patil admits that it is 25 per cent of Socialism—whatever that might mean. The Karachi resolution, if it is analysed carefully, reveals that it has no more than a thin socialist veneer under which are hidden the solid privileges of the vested interests. The Karachi resolution is a futile attempt to apparently reconcile the "haves" and "have-nots". It is an attempt to lure the "have-nots" into a struggle as a result of which, if it is successful the "haves" will be safely enscored into power and the "have-nots" will be relegated after a few crumbs are thrown to them to their original plight. We say that even if it were possible to lure the "have-nots" into the struggle by these means we shall be no parties to such a move. But we go further and say that as the masses are becoming more and more conscious it is no longer possible to hoodwink them. We shall have to demonstrably convince them that their struggle and their sacrifice will bring to them the power to fashion the future state according to their needs and their wishes. This can only be done by putting before them a clean and honest Socialist programme.

CORRECTIVE OBJECTIVE.

Sjt. Patil very pathetically asks: "I cannot understand for the life of me why the tendencies of our Socialist friends should be activated by an utter want of faith in the Congress to do the right thing by the masses". The query itself provides the answer. The Socialist do not want the Congress to do the "right thing by the masses." The Socialists want the masses to consciously become the Congress and do the right thing by themselves. Besides, in the above query my friend Patil when he talks of the Congress again confuses it with the present leadership. In view of the continued sneers of Sirdar Vallabhbhai against Socialism and Socialists and in view of the repeated pronouncements of Mahatma Gandhi that he considers capitalism to be necessary, that he considers the existence of Landlords and Princes necessary and beneficial to the interests of the country and his assurance to the U. P. Landlords that in case any attempt is made to deprive them of their property he would be found fighting on their side, is there anything to wonder if the Socialists come out as a Party to tell the Congress and the country that they want to be saved from this brand of socialism—indigenous though it may be claimed to be and in spite of its illustrious parentage. We want to stand up and save the country from the confusion of thought which Socialism of the Gandhian variety is bound to create. We want to put before the country through a great institution to which we belong and to which we yield loyalty in no way inferior to that of my friend Patil, the correct objective.

We have, therefore, in our programme very clearly and unequivocally defined what in our opinion the future Socialist State should mean. If my friend Patil has not read it, I shall be glad to supply him with a copy. We have clearly set out that there can be no Swaraj for the masses unless you cut at the roots of exploitation by the abolition of private ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange so that ultimately everyone may get the good things of life according to his legitimate needs. If my friend Patil stands for this let him not indulge in futile dilemmas but come and join us. If he wants a middle class State let him put forward the claims of such a state before the Congress and let us put forward our claim of a State wherein all power would be transferred to the producing masses and let the Congress and the country judge which is a truer conception of Purna Swaraj for which the Congress stands.

May I end up by presenting the following dilemma to Sjt. Patil: If the Congress really means to secure Swaraj for the 98 per cent.

(Continued in Col. 5)

Indian Studio Notes

Ajanta's New Resolve—Roxy For Indian Pictures—Himansurai's New Talkie Venture

BOMBAY TALKIES LIMITED

A new Company has been recently floated in Bombay under the name of Bombay Talkies Ltd with an authorized capital of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is the Chairman of the Company which has a strong directorate consisting of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas Moraji, Raj Rajendra M. N. Shitole Saheb (Jagirdar, Gwalior) and Mr. F. H. Sidwa. The Managing Agents are Messrs. Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Ltd., producers of the famous film "Karma." The company has an ambitious scheme of producing various types of quality pictures such as entertainment, educational, news and advertising, and expect to start work very shortly in an up-to-date and well-equipped studio in Bombay.

IMPERIAL STUDIO NEWS

Mr. Nandlal is a swift worker. Notwithstanding inclement weather he has been able to finish 80 per cent of the picture in which Miss Sulochana is assigned a role which eminently suits her and is sure to be appreciated by critical audience. The supporting cast includes prominent stars of the Imperial. Mr. Homi Master is busy in editing his Samaj-ki-Bhul" in which the sins of society are depicted. Miss Lalita gives brilliant music. Mr. Homi Master will start his new picture "ba Ghadi Moja". "Devaki" is ready and will be screened at the Majestic in a very short time. "Anarkali" awaits but few scenes to complete it.

SAGAR MOVIETONE

Mr. Sarvottam Badami is progressing with "Verni Vasulat"—starring Sabitadevi, Jal Merchant Yakub, Ansari and others. This film will be completed in the next month.

Mr. K. P. Ghose has left Bombay for Calcutta for a short time. He will immediately start a picture after he arrives. "Lure of The City" shows Sabitadevi in a new garb.

Mr. Chatterji will be soon starting his picture.

AJANTA CINETONE LTD.

Ajanta's have now resolved to concentrate in future on productions of contemporary interest with the laudable ambition of bringing home some message of social interest to the educated and uneducated alike among picturegoers. To this end among the recent reorganisations carried out in the Ajanta staff of executives, the most important is the contract secured by them with Munshi Premchand, the famous Hindi Novelist by which all future Ajanta scenarios will be written by Mr. Premchand.

The first Ajanta picture which can be broadly called a film with an ideal will be "The Mill," work upon which has now been nearly completed. It is directed by Mr. M. Bhavnani. The scenario has been written by Munshi Premchand. It is dedicated to the ideal of "a better understanding between masters and workers" of Bombay's harassed mill industry.

GHANDHARVA CINETONE

Mr. Baburao P. Patel is busy making elaborate arrangements for the production of his third picture "Maharanee" in Hindi, featuring Padmadevi, Mr. Mubarak Merchant and Mubarak Ali in leading roles. Mr. Baburao and his staff will leave Bombay in a day or two to Madura to shoot out-door scenes.

DIGWEER CINETONE

Messrs. Devare are busy giving finishing touches to their second picture "Nek-Ka-Taj", depicting a devotional Mohamadan Historical plot featuring Miss Nurjehan, Miss Fatma and MG Ibrahim supported by Allahaili, Jibohy, and Lele in the leading roles.

INDIAN PICTURES AT ROXY

From 1st September high class quality Indian Pictures will be shown by Messrs. Kapurchand of Super Talkies at the Roxy. Renovation of the whole auditorium will soon begin Ranjit Movietone's picture 'Naughty Maid' with Miss Gohar (Senior) Chandulal Shah production is booked for the opening week.

NEW ERA PICTURES

The shooting of indoors of "Matsya-Gnanda" at the Hind Mata Studios is in full swing.

SHREE VISHNU

"Bulbule Paradhan" is having finishing touches.

SHANTI CINETONE

Mr. Shanti Dave will soon finish indoors of "Laughing Cavalier" and then leave Bombay for out-door shooting. Master Navinchandra and Mehtab play the leading roles.

BHARATKALA

Their two Studios at Andheri are nearing completion under the supervision of Mr. M. D. Shah.

CENTRAL

They are busy with the outdoors "Sher-E-Shapoor" or "Sha-E-Behram" in Urdu, depicting plot from Persian History. Mr. Inamdar and Miss Aiyesha (first cultured Moslem girl on the screen) play the leading roles.

Kumari Kirpalani and Sardar Akhtar Begum, another group of the educated in "Dilara", shown at the Globe.

An exciting incident in the "Mill" the forthcoming "social" picture from the Ajanta Cinetone.

Arabian Night's atmosphere in the forthcoming "Noor Mahal".

JOIN THE QUEUE!!

At the Box Office.....

for MENAKA PICTURES'

SUVARNA-MANDIR

— The Powerful Story of a heretic's Struggle with faith —

AT Krishna Talkies — Charni Road —

Featuring : HIRABAI BARODEKAR — JYOTSNA BHOLE
PADMA SHALIGRAM — KESAR WADKAR
GANPATRAO BODAS, MASTER DINKAR, BABURAO MANERIKAR
Supported by able talented cast

MUSIC ! ATMOSPHERE !! DRAMA !!!

-- 4 SHOWS TO-DAY — at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10.30 p. m.

DISNEY WEEK

At The Wellington

A very novel feature—a rare, unusual, out of the ordinary kind of entertainment is offered for the first time in Bombay at the Wellington, which is sure to be a laugh week not only for the kiddies, but also for the grown ups. All the best and the merriest Mickey Mouse cartoons and the most beautiful gorgeous technicolour Silly Symphonies are to be screened as a full two hours programme without any ordinary picture drama, and this novel entertainment has already attracted much interest amonst the cine fans in Bombay. You will see your favourite Mickey Mouse taking part with such world-wide famed celebrities as Greta Garbo, Charlie Chaplin, Marie Dressler, Douglas Fairbanks' Will Rogers, Mae West and a host of other well-known stars. In addition to the Mickey Mouse cartoons, you will here see the best most beautiful all-Technicolour Silly Symphonies on a scale unrivalled in grandeur and magnificence. Especially "The Three Little Pigs" will delight, amuse and entertain the kiddies as well as the young and the old—the whole world knows the delightful story of three little pigs, you will now see on the screen where the big bad wolf huffs and puffs the house down. Bombay will delight to see and enjoy Mickey Mouse in "Mickey's Gala Premiere", "Whoopee Party", and "The Mad Doctor" and the delightful and entertaining Silly Symphonies "Three Little Pigs", "King Neptune" and "Lullaby Land". The programme includes the latest British Universal Newsreel. Altogether this week's programme at the Wellington is so novel and attractive that nobody should miss to see it.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

TICKET INSPECTOR ON TRIAL

Hearing Adjourned To August 17

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, August 10.

The case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani is charged by the railway police with negligence in not pulling alarm chain of the down Nagpur Express on April 6, 1933 as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who jumped out of the train, was run over and killed, was adjourned to August 17 by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan on an application made by Mr. E. A Vaz, pleader for the defence.

LATE H. AMBEDKAR

Harijans Offer Sympathy To Bereaved Family

A condolence resolution was passed at a meeting of Harijans of Bombay, held on 9th August, at Bigam, offering heartfelt sympathy to the family of late Mr. Hiraman Ambedakar, on the death of Mr. Ambedkar.

Mr. Sakharam, Buwa, Kajrolker presided. Glowing tributes were paid by many to late Mr. Ambedkar, for the services rendered to the community and the Hindu Society.

Among those present were Messrs. B. J. Deorukhkar, Raghoba Narayen Wanmali, Subedar Gopalrao, Subedar Shivtarker, Pandurang Mahadeo Borgharker, Pandurang Palvanker, Krishnaji Palvanker Narayen Kadam, Sando Narayen Pandirker, Palchitker Khoper Shrawan Kajrolker and Mr. Dawne.

Simla.—The Central Advisory Council for the Railway met on Friday under the Chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore. There was prolonged discussion on the memorandum regarding the Communal Representation on the Railway Services. Decision on the question is likely to be delayed.—United Press.

Nelson Team's Progress

Mr. John D'Souza, Captain Nelson Team, Karwar, writes:—

"The Nelson Team which started in the year 1927 by a few young sport lovers of Karwar just enters into the eighth year of its existence. With the help of a number of philanthropic gentlemen, the Team has been able to make rapid progress. It affords opportunities to sport-lovers to indulge in indoor and outdoor games, and has so far introduced games like cricket, hockey, football, badminton, etc. During its brief career, it had good many opportunities to meet different local cricket football and hockey elevens, and also the football and hockey elevens of H.M.S. "Enterprise" of the Royal Indian Marine, on the Police Headquarters ground in 1930."

7 Years For Grievous Hurt

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions sentenced Hussain Musa, a Malbari Muslim, to 7 years' R.I., on the jury finding him guilty of causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon to Haji Mir Akbar.

The incident took place in a tea shop in Khoja Mohalla on June 19, 1933. The accused who was on bail was to be tried at the last criminal sessions, and absconded when the jury was empanelled. He was later arrested and put on his trial at this sessions.

Mr. S. D. Vimadalal appeared for the prosecution and Dr. P. N. Daruwala defended the accused.

PLIGHT OF PEASANTS IN KUTTANAND

Properties Attached For Revenue

KOTTAYAM, August 10.

According to the resolutions passed in a meeting held at Kainakarai under the presidency of Mr. M K Ananthasiva Iyer, a wealthy land-lord of Kuttanad a jatha of peasants is being arranged to be sent to the Capital to submit memorials to H.H. Maharaja and the Dewan.

The Kuttanad is a lake region where paddy and cocoanuts are the most important cultivations. The present economic depression has brought the condition of the people of those regions very helpless and pitiable.

The price of the agricultural produces has decreased to more than fifty per cent so that the people find it very difficult to remit the land taxes as usual. Though the Legislative Council has passed a resolution, recommending a reduction of 50 per cent., in the land tax and the people by several memorials begged the Government to redress their grievances in connection with the tax payment. The authorities have done nothing till this time.

COERCIVE MEASURES.

At the same time the land revenue officers are taking the coercive measures to collect the arrears and the tax of the current year. Moveable and immoveable properties are attached everywhere and most of these are sold by the Government for very small sums. As several pages of the Sirkar Gazette is filled with attachment notices and as this has excited the people very much the Government have now ordered that attachment notices of properties which are less than three acres should not be published in the Gazette. This will show clearly the pitiable condition of the agricultural classes.

JATHA OF PEASANTS.

It is reported, that the Jatha from Kuttanad consisting of 250 persons will start on 14th August and reach the capital on the 22nd instant. On the way they will halt at several important places and will do all the propaganda works to enrole more volunteers.—United Press.

A report from Edapalli Cochin States that an elephant belonging to the Edapalli Zamindar ran amock, destroyed some paddy fields and gored to death a passerby.

FALL IN LOCAL BOARD'S INCOME

Complaint Of Government's Scant Encouragement

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, August 9.

"I say and maintain that the B. S. District is a very special case and needs very special consideration particularly in the way of Government grants." This is the appeal made by Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla, president of the B. S. D. Local Board in his administration report to Government for 1933-34.

FALL IN REVENUES

The financial position of the Local Board discloses a closing balance of Rs. 56,080, of which Rs. 45,048 is brought over figure of the previous year. The income for the year shows a fall of Rs. 27,012, with a fortunate saving in expenditure of Rs. 25,758 as compared with the previous year. The fall in revenue has been mainly under the heads of Land Revenue, Government Grants for Civil Works and receipts from Tolls and Ferries whilst economy in expenditure was practised under "Establishment, Travelling Allowances, and Original works and repairs to communications and Water Supply.

SCANT ENCOURAGEMENT

The President in the report complains of the scants encouragement from Government in the matter of grants to 12 schools which were opened as far back as 1925, and of the indecision of Government on the question of the Gilbert Hill Quarry royalty involving about half a lakh of rupees.

PLEA FOR CONSIDERATION

In concluding the President entreats for Government grants and careful consideration of the Board's financial difficulties and points out the obligation of the Board to maintain a high standard of communication, primary education, water supply and medical aid, in view of its proximity to the "Urbs Prima" and the presence of several important Municipal Districts within its area.

Khaddar Clause And B. P. C. C. Elections

Powers Given To Polling Officers

EFFORTS TO SECURE UNCONTESTED ELECTIONS

The powers given to polling officers to invalidate certain votes and further to accept certain votes under protest with a view to enforce the khaddar clause, it is feared, by many Congress candidates, may give rise to serious complications in the ensuing election of representatives to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday next.

It is stated that the instructions that are just being issued by the Council of the B. P. C. C. give power to the polling officers to invalidate the votes of such persons as come to the polling both in clothes other than pure handspun and handwoven khaddar.

The Council gives power to the polling officers to accept the votes of those who they suspect are not "habitual wearers of Khaddar" under protest and place such votes in a separate ballot-box kept for the purpose. Mr. K.F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. will be the final authority to judge whether any of such votes should be held valid or not.

This would mean that the polling officer may challenge any voter and even though the voter may come to the polling booth in full Khaddar, if the officer has reason to suspect that he is not a habitual wearer of Khaddar, he can only accept their votes under protest.

Will Lead to Trouble.

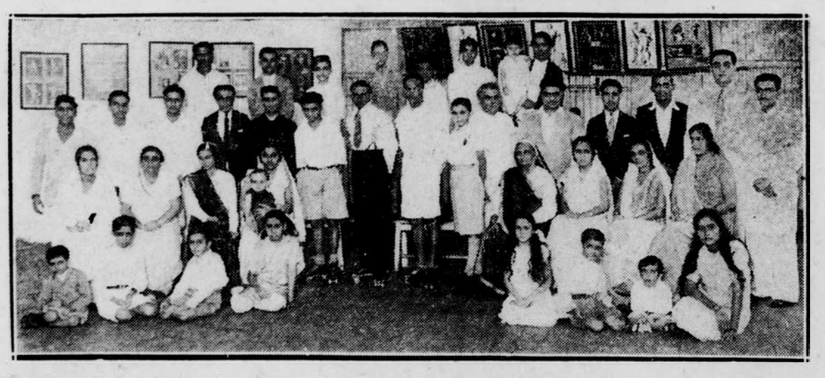
Many Congress candidates fear that such a strict interpretation of the Khaddar clause may lead to unnecessary squabbles during the election and, therefore, feverish attempts are being made in some quarters to have uncontested elections in as many City Wards as possible.

In this connection, it is understood, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, has made an appeal to some of the Congressmen in Bombay from his sick-bed not to create splits and indulge in petty squabbles in the heat of the election campaign.

Vallabhbhai Down with 'Flu.'

Inquiries made as regards the health of the Sardar on Friday show that he has still a temperature of 101.5. Dr. P.T. Patel examined him in the morning and diagonised the complaint as influenza. The Sardar is very weak. His blood is being examined by doctors.

The reply of the Government of Bombay to the request of the Reception Committee to allow them the use of the Back Bay Reclamation Plot for holding the Bombay session of the Congress was expected to be received in Bombay on Friday. In the event of the non-receipt of the reply Mr. K.F. Nariman will pay a flying visit to Poona to-day to ascertain Government's wishes in the matter of granting the use of the plot to the Congress.



The four Parsi lads shown in the photograph established a 12 hours non-stop skating record on Sunday last at the Fort Roller Skating Class in Sir P. Mehta Road.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES AT POONA

Galloping Major And Bismarck A Likely Double

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the Second Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st RACE:—

LEGION OF HONOUR	1
TALWIHIN	2
CRAWFORD	3

2nd RACE:—

AZDASHIR	1
MHERAB	2
VORTEX	3

3rd RACE:—

BISMARCK II	1
PHILIP SIDNEY	2
INSOMNIA	3

4th RACE:—

MALAYA	1
CHERRY BOY	2
CHEER UP	3

5th RACE:—

DE BEERS II	1
KIRKIBOST	2
SOLOMON'S SEAL	3

6th RACE:—

GALLOPING MAJOR	1
FOUR KINGS	2
LADY BRENDAN	3

7th RACE:—

HEYDAY	1
JACKMORE	2
TURLOGH	3

8th RACE:—

HAKIM PASHA	1
FIERY FACE	2
KARAM ALLAH	3

PREPARE FOR GREATER TASK OF CONGRESS SESSION

(Continued from page 1.)

bay again ought to supply the beacon-light. I have no doubt that the city will set a good and glorious example for Congressmen all over the country to emulate and follow.

I appeal to all Congressmen in the City not to look at this great issue from a narrow and personal point; it should not matter whether A. B or C. is elected, so long as the successful candidate is selected on merits, is a good and true Congressman and has never deserted, dishonoured or disgraced the Flag. His past faithful record is a sufficient guarantee, for his future fidelity and devoted services, through thick and thin, through fair or foul weather. If these essential qualifications are fulfilled, personalities, should not count at all.

A GREAT TRUST.

As it is correctly pointed out, Congress, or any other franchise is not an occasion for conferring personal obligations, favours or patronage: It is a precious public trust and the abuse of such a sacred trust is tantamount to gross betrayal of both the organisation and the cause.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all Congress voters and candidates to give their full and unstinted co-operation and assistance, so that the great function on the 12th should end successfully without a single untoward, unseemly or unworthy incident in any Ward, and without leaving behind any bitterness or unpleasantness between colleagues and close associates.

GREATER TASK.

In spite of all the earnest endeavours and keen desire on the part of the Congress executive, considering the enormity of the task and the limited means, there are bound to be some minor, inadvertent and unintentional lapses. These must be indulgently viewed in broad light. The greater and more urgent task of making the Bombay Sessions of the Indian National Congress unique success, is immediately before us. That additional honour has also cast an extra-duty and responsibility on us; let us finish this domestic affair as smoothly and as quickly as possible, so as to enable us to concentrate our entire energy and attention to the other and greater All-India function.

I am sure Bombay Congress will act in a manner worthy of the great city, so as to enhance the prestige and reputation of the local Congress.

CONGRESS FRANCHISE

How To Observe Khaddar Clause

I find that the Khaddar Clause in the Congress franchise has caused some misconception and created a good deal of doubts and apprehensions in the minds of intending Congress voters.

There are numerous inquiries made both through the Press and privately, and hence it is necessary to issue a statement clarifying the issue as such as possible. The latest instructions of the Working Committee on the subject are clear and unambiguous. They are:

"The Election Boards and presiding authorities are to invalidate the votes of those who are manifestly not habitual wearers of Khaddar."

The Election Board applies to Bengal, where such a board exists for the purpose of elections. The expression "Presiding authorities" applies to places where elections are held at public meetings with presidents to conduct them. In Bombay, we have neither the Board nor are the elections conducted at meetings of voters. The elections under the B. P. C. C. constitution are controlled by the Council of the B. P. C. C. and the President of the Council is the presiding authority for all these elections.

Apart from any other considerations, the fact that we are having a Congress session in this City immediately after the elections, puts a heavy responsibility on our shoulders. Gandhiji's appeal at the commencement of his fast must not fall on deaf ears.

For all these reasons, I would earnestly appeal to the voters to do things in a friendly spirit and graceful manner and avoid scenes that will make us appear a divided house amongst us. I am, therefore, issuing instructions to the District Congress Committees, the polling officers and the voters so as to remove some misunderstanding and also to give practical effect to the Working Committee's instructions in so far as peculiar circumstances in Bombay will permit.

COLONY FOR INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

Move To Secure Suitable Place From Union Govt.

SIMLA, Aug 10.

The Emigration Committee of both Chamber of the Central Legislature met this morning under the Chairmanship of Sir Fazli Hussain. It is understood that Committee discussed the report of the Colonization Enquiry Committee of South African Union Government, and also the Anti-Indian Land Legislation recently enacted in Zanzibar.

The Committee was unanimous in that, that three places named by the Colonization Committee for establishing a Colony for Indians are quite unsuitable for settling up, and recommendations made by them have been rejected.

The Union Government would be, however, requested to explore further possibilities of finding a suitable Colony, and full responsibility in this matter will rest with the Union Government.

As regards the Zanzibar situation, the Committee agreed to postpone their decision till they received the report of Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Civilian who has been deputed by the Government of India to investigate the matter personally and who has sailed from Bombay to Zanzibar.—United Press.

CANADIAN AIRMEN CROSS ATLANTIC

Fail To Break French Long Distance Record

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Canadian airmen, Capt. Reid and Capt. Ayling, who left Toronto at 5-12 a.m. yesterday for Baghdad on an attempt to break the long-distance record of M. Codos and M. Rossi, landed at Heston aerodrome at 6-7 p.m. to-day. Thus the record has not been broken.

After passing the Customs at Heston they continued their flight to Hatfield Aerodrome where they landed 7/35 p.m.

Capt. Reid declared that they had a very rough time crossing the Atlantic, and realised when they reached England that their petrol would not allow them to break the record; so they decided there was no point in continuing the flight.

Airman Jim Mollison declared that he was delighted at his old plane "Seafarer" crossing the Atlantic twice, thus completing the circuit.

GERMANY PLANS LARGEST AIRSHIP

When the new airship "L. Z. 129" which is nearing completion is finished, Germany will have the largest airship in the world. That distinction is at present held by America with the "Macon", but "L. Z. 129" will be slightly longer than the Macon. She will have a gas capacity of 7,070,000 cubic feet, oil engines of 4,400 horse power, and a range of 8,000 miles without re-fuelling. Accommodation will be provided for fifty passengers, a crew of thirty-five, and ten tons of freight.

COLOMBO'S ST. LEGER JOCKEY

It is unlerstood that J. Caldwell will ride Colombo in the St. Leger.

Since the contract between Lord Glanely and W. Johnstone terminated various jockeys have been mentioned as likely to have the mount on Colombo in the last of the season's "classics," and the announcement that Caldwell will ride the son of Manna—Lady Nairne will come as rather a surprise.

RAILWAYS AND MINORITIES

Reservation Of Certain Percentage Of Appointments?

BOARD'S PROPOSALS TO COUNCIL

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Central Advisory Council for Railways met to-day at 11 a.m. in the Assembly Chamber building to discuss a number of subjects proposed by the Railway Board and the members of the council.

The Railway Board submitted before the council a memorandum regarding the reservation of a certain percentage of direct appointments for Muslims and other minority communities in Railway Services, in accordance with the undertaking given in the Legislature that the Central Advisory Council for Railways would be consulted before the issue of final orders to Railways on Mr. K. M. Hassan's report on the representation of Muslims and other minority communities in the subordinate Railway services.

Necessary alterations in the rules for recruitment to these services are being made and will be notified as early as possible.

SUBORDINATE POSTS.

As regards the subordnate posts on railways it has been decided to reserve 25 per cent. of the total subordinate posts, other than those of inferior servants or labourers, on Class I, Railways, excluding the Burma, Nizam's and Jodhpur Railways, for Muslims, 8 per cent for Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans and 6 per cent for members of the other minority communities, provided candidates of these communities possessing the minimum qualifications are available.

The percentages to be fixed will in the case of Company-managed Railways, be subject to the concurrence of the Railway Administrations.—United Press.

The Air Route which Mr. Chawla has chosen to follow is thoroughly well-organised and the absence of any news should not be construed as indicative of any danger. If Mr. Chawla has been missing or if there has been any mishap, news would have come here at once.

The latest news available here states that Mr. Chawla left Rutbari in Syria on July 28, for Gaza in Palestine. If he has not decided to halt at Cairo for a long time, he would have been in the ordinary course at Tripoli in Italy to-day.—United Press.

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT

Notice Question In Assembly About Chawla's Whereabouts

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Mr. S. C. Jog, member of the Assembly, has tabled a short-notice question in connection with Mr. Chawla's round-the-world flight and the absence of any news is likely to be replied tomorrow.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" from the direction of Civil Aviation about the absence of any news regarding Mr. Chawla, who has been to a round-the-world flight for some time past, show that there is absolutely no cause for anxiety.

NO NEWS OF INDIAN AIRMAN

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8.

In reply to an enquiry about the whereabouts of Mr. R. N. Chawla, the Indian airman, who recently left on a solo flight round the world, a relative of his has received the following telegram from the Director of Civil Aviation:

"No information is available about Mr. Chawla beyond press reports, the last of which reported his arrival in Baghdad."—A.P.

Mr. Anklesaria For Assembly

BROACH, Aug. 10.

Information gathered from reliable source indicates that Mr. N N Anklesaria, Barrister-at-law of Ankleshwar (Broach Dist.) who is a sitting member of the Assembly from northern division at present has decided to contest the forthcoming election of the Assembly. He is busy with the electioneering campaign. It is not known whether he stands in dependently or as a libeari candidate.—United Press.

NEW HORSE FOR INDIA

Prince Aly Khan has bought outright the three-year-old Bay Monk, whom he owned in partnership with the Aga Khan. Bay Monk will be sent to India.

BAN ON MATCHES FROM STATES

The Governor-General-in-Council has prohibited the bringing of matches into British India from the territories of Junagadh Porbandar, Mongrol and Gondal in the Western Indian States Agency, and Sirmoor (Punjab) States, and Kotah, Jaisalmer and Palanpur in the Rajutana States.

B. P. C. C. Elections

ISSUES BEFORE VOTERS

(By Orthodox Congressman.)

To-morrow (Sunday) Congressmen will be registering their votes in their thousands in the various wards to elect their representatives on the B. P. C. C. The election campaign has been conducted in the various districts in different directions and propaganda of a particular kind has been carried on in the name of "Congress discipline" and "orthodoxy" in order obviously to spite the Congress Socialist Party candidates. The loose talk of "Congress discipline and "orthodoxy" must be exposed so that the voters may be in a position to exercise their franchise in an intelligent manner.

WHAT IS DISCIPLINE?

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel in a recent speech attacked the Socialists for indulging in catch-words and the like. But I am sorry to say that there is much more of profuse and misleading catch-phrases indulged in by those who profess to be "orthodox" Congressmen acting in the name of "Congress discipline." Before one accepts this clever verbal gymnastics one has to judge the issues that confront the Congress and the country in the struggle for Independence. It is deplorable that the term "orthodoxy" is being arrogated to themselves by those who are the least orthodox judged by the objective of the Indian National Congress viz., the attainment of complete Independence and that "political freedom should include complete economic freedom of the exploited masses." To them whatever is decided by the Working Committee or for that matter, any group of leaders, even if their decision goes fundamentally against the declared objects of the Congress and its mandate is orthodoxy and implicit obedience to it constitutes Congress discipline.

C. P. B. MANIFESTO

What the Congressmen who go to the polls will have to decide is as to what Congress discipline and "orthodoxy" mean. All those who are loyal to the Congress method of non-violence in the struggle for complete Independence, that is, the complete economic freedom of the exploited masses along with political freedom, are in fact the people who accept Congress discipline and, therefore, orthodox Congressmen. Any decision that violates the basic principle of the above creed is contrary and derogatory to the declared objective. He will, indeed, be a bold man who would declare that the policy adumbrated by the Working Committee through the manifesto of the Congress Parliamentary Board recently published is in complete accord with the objective of the Congress.

THE "REVOLT"

The one feature of the manifesto, viz., the Convocation of a Constituent Assembly with the consent of the Ruling Power, is enough to justify the Socialists. Secondly the programme is at every stage so compromising that it has become necessary for those who stand steadfast by the Congress objective and method to place before the Congress and the country an alternative programme of real Independence, viz., the Socialist programme and method of organisation. But this is described as a revolt against the Congress and its discipline. The voters will have to decide whether all the sacrifices and sufferings of thousands of Congressmen during the past four years is to be allowed to culminate in the acceptance of the barren path of Constitutional Reformism or that the Congress should turn the searchlight inwards and assess the cause of its present failure to chalk out a programme that will lead to ultimate success. It is misleading to say that the question of "orthodoxy" and "discipline"—two terms which have never been so vulgarised as they are to-day by interested propagandists—are at stake.

THE REAL ISSUE

The issue before the voters is whether the Congress should go forward in its fight for national freedom or should be dragged back to the old days of armchair politics and intellectual or verbal gymnastics in impotent legislatures which the Mahatma himself has time and again declared to be "Maya Mandir". This brings the voters face to face with the present policy of the Working Committee and the socialist alternative. The former is overweighted by all the pointless, though concentrated, attack by leaders like Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel and others on the Congress Socialists and their programme, while the latter depends not on vitriolics but on the inherent soundness of their principle and programme as the only method by which India can win independence, by which her exploited millions can be liberated from all exploitation.

A vote in favour of the Congress Socialists, therefore, will be a vote for the advance towards real Independence. A vote cast against the Socialist Party will be a vote for retrogade Reformism.

There is no other issue on which the voter has to give his judgment.

REMEMBER TASK AHEAD

I have no doubt that inspite of the terms in which one of the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C., has thought fit to couch his propagandist articles in the Press, Bombay Congressmen who go to the polls will remember not the loose talk of "Congress discipline" and "orthodoxy", but the fact that the fundamental tasks of the struggle for Independence still face the Congress and the country, that the real back-bone of the struggle is mobilisation of the exploited masses for the political struggle. I have no doubt that the past experiences of the Bombay Congressmen will dominate at the time of exercising their votes for the election of their representatives on the B. P. C. C. and would not be misled by loose talk of "Congress discipline" and "orthodoxy" so freely indulged in by people who ought to know better.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE FOR CONGRESSMEN

Wearing Of Khadi And Avoidance Of Communalism Urged

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7

Mr. Brij Krishna Chandiwala, a local congress worker and formerly an inmate of Gandhiji's Ashram, in the course of a letter to the President of the Delhi District Congress Committee writes:—

THE OATH

I would like to make two suggestions for the consideration of your committee. First we must have an oath of allgiance to the Congress Creed, which we must ask every member of D.C.C. to take or affirm. This oath should also contain a clause about habitual wearing of Khadi and should aso require a person to keew aloof and not participate or join any communal organisation or activity. Any person, who does not satnd by this oath should be asked to resign his seat from the Congress Committee failing which he might be expelled.

My second suggestion is in regard to those members of newly-elected District Congress Committees, about whom there had been allegations with regard to their non-romplianre to the rule of habitual wearing of khadi Such members in the first instance should be warned and asked to conform to the rule. If they, however, should continue to disregard the rule they should be asked to resign failing which they hight be expelled.

ENQUIRIES

I might add in conclusion that the District Congress Committee might set up a Board to hold enquiries into the conduct of such Congress members of the Committee against whom allegations with regard to non-wearing of khadi are made from time to time."—A. P.

VIGOROUS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN AJMER

Five Candidates Contest For Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, Aug. 8.

In the forthcoming Assembly Elections, for which vigorous canvassing is afoot, five candidates are contesting for the representation of this province.

The candidates are:—Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda, M.L.A; Seth Bagh Chand Soni, Jain Banker and Honorary Magistrate; Mr. Gulam Hussain, Advocate, Beawar who is the only Muslim candidate; Mr. Mugan Lal, Bar-at-Law, Ajmer who stood as a candidate for the previous elections and forfeited the security for failing to obtain 500 votes as per rules of the elections; and Mr. Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava, Advocate, Beawar.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

Mr. Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava is the candidate set up by the Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress to contest the elections. He is the President of the Harijan Seva Sang and also of the Hindu-Muslim Board and fought up for political cases free of any charge.

Japan's Big Drive Against Ignorance

Countrywide Lecture Forums To Be Sponsored By Govt

For Correct Understanding Of National Spirit

TOKYO, July 20.

To drive home with a punch to the minds of people the dire necessity of facing and surmounting the imminent crisis of 1935-36, the Education, Foreign, War, and Navy Offices will resume the campaign of education throughout the country this summer. The matter was unanimously agreed to by the four offices on July 10.

The salient points of the educational campaign this year will be:—

1. **To make it clear to the minds of all what the extraordinary period of emergency means. To give a correct understanding of the national spirit of Japan, enabling the people to face hardships with calm composure and an indomitable spirit. To that end, district campaign committees will be directed and guided by the government.**
2. **With district campaign committee established all over the country as centres, the government proposes to hold lecture forums in the 10 prefectures of Miyagi, Ishikawa, Yamanashi, Aichi, Tyogo, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Fukuoka, and Oita. Forums and rallies will be held in each prefecture two days, during which the four government offices will send lecturers.**
3. **Aside from that, the government will either sponsor or support lecture forums and rallies in other parts of the country from time to time, to which lecturers will be sent by the four offices. This year's campaign is a continuation of what was inaugurated last year with huge success.**

JAPAN TO BEAT WORLD.

Japan may soon feel well enough equipped to attempt a new endurance flight record if a giant airplane to be constructed at a cost of Y250,000 proves a success. The 'plane, now being planned in the aeronautics laboratory of the Tokyo Imperial University with Government funds granted in the 1933-34 budget, will have a wingspread of 99 feet and will be capable of a sustained flight of 7,500 miles. It will be a low-wing monoplane.

70 CRORES FOR NAVY

The naval appropriation for the 1935-36 fiscal year is estimated at Y700,000,000, according to figures computated and submitted to the accounting bureau of the Navy Office. The matter is now being looked over by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Navy Vice-Minister, Paymaster Vice Admiral Shun-ichi Murakami, chief of the accounting bureau, and Rea-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, chief of the naval affairs bureau.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS AT HONGKONG.

It is learned that the British authorities are projecting the expansion and the vitalization of the military facilities and have already begun concrete steps to realise the objective.

From authoritative sources it is learned that the British air-craft carrier Hermes which will replace the Eagle now here in December of this year, will arrive with 12 powerful bombers and 12 modern battleplanes on board in order to strengthen the air defence.

It is also reported that the land forces will be reinforced soon so that at least two battalions will be concentrated here.

Furthermore the establishment of a commercial air line between here and Saigon or Siam is under consideration, it is learned, in order to strengthen the commercial air line facilities between the Far East and Great Britain.

Negotiations with Chinese authorities are understood to be now under way in order to obtain the authorization of the flight of British commercial 'planes over Chinese territory.

Air lines between here and Great Britain and Australia are expected to be ready in the early part of 1935.

In preparation the Hongkong airport is now being enlarged to three times the present area and its facilities are being improved.

TRAINING FOR EMERGENCY.

To increase the ranks of trained aviators who can be called on in time of emergency, the naval authorities recently decided to give special flying instruction to university and college students. As a beginning, they recently instituted a sea section in the Japan Students' Aviation League, an organisation that attracted attention several years ago by successfully arranging a flight to Europe, and have selected 40 young men from 160 applicants for membership, according to the Hochi Shimbon.

REPLY TO BRITISH QUOTAS

"Notwithstanding the increasing height of tariff walls, or the deepening moat of quota system or other "defensive" weapons in the trade warfare, the "traitorous" orders or inquiries from the "hostile camps" are steadily pouring in for the supply of made-in-Nippon goods. Since no manufacturers presumably produce anything just for the fun of it or for their health, they naturally seek where they can command the best price and assure return of legitimate profit", writes the "Nichi Nichi".

This is common to any country, and if Japanese goods are making special appeal to all parts of the world, as attested by the orders or inquiries from remote parts of the world, there must be something inherent in these goods which mere artificial barrier will never stop their influx. Withal, these goods must have merits that have won and are winning the popular favour everywhere. Rival goods can only hope manufactures by virtue of still better merits

DIET DISSOLUTION IMMINENT.

The dissolution of the Diet at its next session is generally regarded as inevitable because of the opposition of the Seiyukai to the Okada Cabinet, the Seiyukai having an overwhelming majority.

"DON'T EARN TOO MUCH".

The "Tokyo Asahi", the "Tokyo Nichi Nichi" and the "Yomiuri" have been warned by the Communications Ministry that they are printing too little reading material in comparison with advertising.

FARMERS MOBILISE

Farmers in the regions where the financial distress has reached an acute stage are now steadily mobilising for an aggressive movement aimed at solution of the prevailing difficulties, such as, high prices of rice and the shortage of rice as their daily food the slump in silk cocoon prices, the increasing surplus cocoon production, high cost of fertilizers and so forth, it is indicated in recent reports reaching the capital from provincial localities.

The agrarian population had been waiting for political stability for their campaign, and now that the new cabinet has been formed, they will ask the new administration to adopt effective relief measures.

THEY SNATCH HOME RULE

The Nanking Government has been informed by its representatives in Chahar that 12 Mongolian tribes have declared independence and complete severance from the Central Administration, according to a special Shanghai message to the "Nichi Nichi" yesterday. The Nanking authorities are reported to be making every effort to check the autonomous movement, which shows strong signs of spreading to neighbouring tribes.

The Mongolian declaration of independence is explained by the Japanese newspaper as an outcome of Nanking's maladministration and a forcible expression of dissatisfaction with such, spurred by the successful self-rule of Manchukuo.

Huge preparations are in progress at Ulunbator, capital of the Mongolian Republic, for the forthcoming celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the formation of the republic, reports reaching here stated to-day. All the government ministries and offices are suspending work for a period of eight days during the celebration.

JAPANESE NEW LOOMS.

Three or four years ago we were reading about the wonders of the new Japanese looms. They attracted much attention in Lancashire in particular. Now we read that there is a movement for limiting if not prohibiting the export of such looms because they cause an increase in weaving in the countries which at present buy Japanese piecegoods. But this is the case everywhere. If Japan prohibited the export of looms, Lancashire, no doubt, would be glad to supply looms to all buyers which would enable them to compete with Japanese goods just as well—and Japan would lose the trade in looms as well as that in cloth. It is quite impossible to maintain a monopoly in piecegoods by refusing to sell looms. Greengrocers might as well refuse to sell seeds. Japan might as well refuse to sell raw silk and India refuse to sell raw cotton. The ultimate effect of free trade would be the manufacture of each article in the place which was most suitable for the task. The aim of protection seems to be to make everything everywhere, and it is running into all sorts of queer devices.

CRIPPLED GOVERNMENT.

From the time the Okada Cabinet was organised, it became evident that dissolution of the Diet with a general election to follow, would be inevitable. In view of the Seiyukai's refusal to support the new government, it is quite obvious that the Government cannot face the Diet and accomplish anything with the majority party in opposition.

CHINA TOWARDS UNITY.

News is received from Shanghai that the south-western faction, with its headquarters at Canton, will come to terms with the Nanking Government in the near future, taking advantage of the departure of Hu Han-ming, leader of the faction, on a tour abroad.

The compromising attitude of the south-westerners is seen as another success of General Chiang Kai-shek of the Nanking Government, who is considered to have overcome one of the greatest difficulties lying in the way of realising the unification of China.

The surrender on the part of the south-western faction is considered due to the recent developments in the anti-communistic expedition now in progress under the direction of General Chiang.

It is learned in this connection that Mrl Hu has agreed to leave for a foreign tour on the advice of He Chien, General Chiang's messenger, who has been visiting Canton and Hongkong. Why can't we in India similarly despatch those communal leaders who are creating divisions in our ranks. The Chinese experiment is worth a trial in India.

WORLD'S LARGEST FLAG

A Japanese national flag, the largest in the world, will be hoisted on the summit of Mt. Fuji, Japan's eternal spirit and national unity. The flag will be 80 feet long and 56 feet wide, and it will be visible from as far as the remote districts of Tokaido and Kofu. Sponsored by such prominent persons as Lt.-Col. Chizaka Mr. Toyama, Viscount Ogasawara and Count Futara the Society for Hoisting the National Flag on Mt. Fuji will be organized, and the inaugural meeting will be held at Hibiya Park on August 1. With the Governor of Shizuoka prefecture and executive members of the Society in attendance the flag will be raised before dawn on August 5.

STUDENTS LEAD NATIONS

Hearts of 200 students—the cream of the college youth of two great nations—beat a stirring, thrilling tempo of international goodwill and friendship as the first American-Japan student conference opened at 2 p.m. Saturday at the Hibiya municipal auditorium.

Flashlights of a score of newspaper and news reel cameras glored and thumped as the youthful audience sang first the national anthem of Japan and then th "Star Spangled Banner" of America.

NAVAL POLICY.

Speaking in regard to the two fundamental principles of the naval policy to be presented for approval to the naval leaders' conference the Navy Minister declared:

"Speaking of he Nippon Naval Policy, there are only two items: The policy 'vis-a-vis' the 1935 naval parley and the plan for the consolidation of national defence. Everything can be included under these two headings.

"The attitude of the navy toward these two questions was formulated during the administration of the Saito government and even with the change of the regime, the basic principles ought not to see the slightest change. If even the smallest alteration is made, I shall not remain with the Okada Cabinet.

"I intend to have the naval leaders conference on July 16, reaffirm these principles in order to renew the resolution towards the surmounting of the emergency period.

"IRON RULES."

"Though I do not know if the 'five ministers' conference' is to be held soon or not, as far as the navy is concerned, it has not altered its attitude as decided in the 'five ministers' conference' of the Saito Cabinet."

As Navy Minister Osumi frequently declared during the administration of the Saito Cabinet, those two principles are considered the Nippon navy's "iron rules", which allow not the slightest change.

Furthermore, the non-alteration of the naval policy was the condition on which the Navy Minister agreed to retain his post in the Okada Cabinet.

CABINET IN HOT WATERS

The New Cabinet will soon face a censure motion.

While in the army and in the Seiyukai in particular, there is a strong demand that the government should shortly call an extra session of the Diet, the ministry is anxious to avoid trouble and postpone the decisive battle with the Seiyukai unti the next ordinary session of the Diet in December.

The army insists upon calling an extra session, as a test of the real strength of the government. The Seiyukai presents some "reasons" for demanding the extra session, such as, need for emergency measures in the silk and rice problems, but its real motive is the passing of a vote of non-confidence in the Diet.

WASHINGTON TREATY.

Whether Japan should take steps to notify the signatory powers of the abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty, or wait until it is superceded by a new treaty, likely to be concluded in the 1935 conference, is the question which it is hoped will be decided in the future sessions of the five ministers' conference.

The earliest date on which Japan may take this step is December 31, 1934. Naval men insist that on this date Japan must declare her independence from the treaty.

The view of the Foreign Office is different. The latter considers the abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty to be a rather important step and that it must be decided only after mature consideration.

TIPS FOR INDIAN STRIKERS

Here are some tips for Indian strikers, whose strikes occasionally fail due to disorganisation. The strikers in Japan have a code of their own to penalise "Black legs" and few dare desert the union.

700 labourers have been on strike in Osaka, they were yesterday dismissed by their employer.

The 700 odd notices announcing the formal dismissal of the Osaka Machinery strikers were returned unrecognized in one batch to the Osaka Machinery Manufacturing Co.'s management to-day by the strikers that have been in retreat here for over a week.

The strikers in their communication to the management contended that the dismissal was null and void in that the stipulations of the discharge regulations had not been fulfilled, namely, that 14 days' notice should be given before every dismissal and that when immediate discharge is made, the payment of 14 days' wages must be made.

The strikers are firmly united. Each member of the striking group has spontaneously signed a statement declaring in effect that if one of the strikers by any chance decides to quit the strike, he will pay Y10 per day (since the beginning of the strike) toward reimbursing the expenses and the damages of the strike before withdrawing from participation. This statement was turned over to the strike headquarters.

SWASTIK
Medicinal Castor Oil.

THE Unique Response We have had the Privilege of Receiving Both from the Public and the Trade has led us to import further Refining Plant from Germany, which is now in Full Working Order, and our celebrated Medicinal Castor Oil is now BETTER than ever.

Quality such as we now offer is positively unobtainable in India, and is guaranteed tasteless and odourless in addition to being palatable.

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MORE REVENUE FROM IRRIGATION WORKS

Bombay Govt. Report On Gujarat And Deccan Land Assessment

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Deccan and Gujarat for 1932-33 shows that the total capital outlay on works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, up to the end of the year under review, amounted to Rs. 10,56,59,658. Including an area of 8,876 acres, on which a consolidated water and land assessment is levied, the total area irrigated was 194,438 acres, as compared with 207,151 acres in the previous year.

The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs.. 24,42,470 compared with Rs. 24,22,599 during the previous year and Rs. 27,84,389, the average of the past three years.

The unrealised balance of revenue demands at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 24,58,357. A portion of this amount has since been recovered and steps have been taken to effect the recovery of the balance outstanding.

NET REVENUE.

The working expenses amounted to Rs. 15,77,914 compared with Rs 15,35,282 in the previous year. The net revenue (after deducting working expenses) amounted to Rs. 8,64,556 on the basis of assessment and Rs. 10,83,699 on the basis of realisations, as compared with Rs. 8,87,317 and Rs. 3,45,837 respectively, during the pevious year.

The percentage of return on capital outlay on principal works was: Ekruk Tank 8.78; Hathmati & Khari Cut Canals 2.05; Nira Left Bank Canal and Shetphal Tank 2.85; Mhaswad Tank 0.11; Mutha Canals and Matoba Tank 4.44; Godavari Canals 0.12; Chankapur Tank—Girna Left Bank Canal 0.18 Kadwa River Works 0.78; Pravara River Works 1.63; Lower Panjhra River Works 5.08; Krishna Canal 5.67 and Gokak Canal 3.73.

The total area irrigated by works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept was 172,059 acres, and the gross revenue obtained was Rs. 7,64,440. The total expenditure incurred on improvements and repairs to these works to Rs. 3,87,461.

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CITY AMBULANCE CORPS

Results Of Annual Certificate Examinations

The Annual Certificate Examination in (I) First Aid to the Injured, (II) Home Nursing, (III) Hygiene, and (IV) Instructors' Courses in First Aid and Home Nursing, of the Volunteers of the A, B, and C Divisions of the Corps, were conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by the Medical Board of the Society, consisting of Drs. S. R. Moolgaokar, H. V. Tilak, F. M. Sethna, B. G. Vad, M. T. Mehta, K. M. Shah, V. C. Shroff, and H. D. Dastoor, in July, 1934, and the following Volunteers were declared successful in order of merit:—

(I) CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION IN FIRST AID TO THE INJURED'

FIRST CLASS:—S K Daru.

SECOND CLASS:—H K Tanna; H M Modi and K K Parikh.

PASS CLASS:—K C Amin; M N Desai; M V Hazrat; U H Mehta; N H Ladiwala; B P Mehta; H P Solanki; N B Rathod; U M Yagnik; and U H Mehta.

(II) CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION IN 'HOME NURSING'

SECOND CLASS:—K H Unvala; and K C Amin.

PASS CLASS:—U M Yagnik; D M Desai; M S Tambe; M S Bhat; Jr. J Patakia and S L Contractor.

(III) CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION IN 'HYGIENE'

SECOND CLASS:—D B Zaveri and S M Khandwala.

PASS CLASS:—N R Bhagat; Y D Mehta; M C Jhaveri; V M Jhaveri; V C Javeri; U M Yagnik; K B Zaveri; T F Appoo; and S N Fadia.

(IV) INSTRUCTORS' EXAMINATION IN FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

Instructors in First Aid:—K H Unvala and M S Tambe.

Instructors in Home Nursing:—K B Zaveri and S M Khandwala.

N.B.: The Following Volunteers have been awarded prizes:—

1. First Aid Competition Prize: Shusil K. Daru.
2. Home Nursing Competition Prize: Khorshed H Unvala.
3. Hygiene Competition Prize: Dinmany B. Zaveri.

"TAKE OVER BANK OF ENGLAND"

LONDON, (By Mail)

Lord Ponsonby, speaking at a Labour Party Conference at Exeter said that one of the first things the next Labour Government would have to do would be to take over the Bank of England; but there must be no bullying of the Labour leaders to produce the millenium in a week.

He did not think Fascism would count for much if it were not for the publicity it got and for the uniform worn.

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TRAFFICKERS IN TITLES

No Price Too Low Or Too High For Honours--Racketeers Of England And Europe Bent On Climbing Up Ladder Of 'Society'

How may one crash through the gates of high society in European capitals? And how does one come to deserve a medal, a cross, or other marks of distinction so common on the continent? Mr. Henry T. Russel, United Press Correspondent in London, reveals in the "Philippines Herald" some of the ways employed by social climbers racketeers.

London's chaperoned "gate-crashing" season is open, and so are the empty cash-tills of some of England's nobility, writes Mr. Russel.

From dolls. 20,000 to dolls. 100,000 will crash almost any gate in England with a chaperon, often the possessor of a well-known titled name. So well-known are some of the society women here who will "introduce" the debutante-daughter of their wealthy "friends" that more often than not the gates are crashed without the knowledge of the hostess. In other words, a great deal of the time distinguished hostess in London greet newcomers into the Mayfair set without in the least suspecting that the blushing girl's father paid a fat sum to obtain an indirect invitation.

RACKET IN EUROPE EXPENSIVE

Europe's "honours racket" outrackets any of the United States variety, according to those in the know.

There is no season for the European honours racket. There is no price too low or too high for a title of nobility or a medal. The cost ranges from loveless marriage to a million dollars or more in the form of a "charity" gift.

The chief requirements of those requiring the services of honours racketeers anywhere in Europe are: money, lots of nerve, utter shamelessness and a knowledge of the ropes. The following gives some idea of the "advantages" to be obtained by social climbers who are duly qualified:

1. Innumerable colourful decorations, from diamond-studded stars pinned to the breast to gilt and magnificently enamelled crosses hung around the neck on multicoloured impressive-looking ribbons. A row of plain ordinary gold, silver or brass medals for the less ambitious.

2. Titles, from Princess down to the comparatively humble countess or baroness.

3. Representative of the voters that is, member of one of Europe's numerous parliaments.

4. "Personal" introductions to Europe's famous people and homes.

The war also gave a fillip to title chasing. Women are the chief offenders because by marriage they can secure the name and title of the partner. But in some countries people get titles merely because they are awarded a medal, and in others it is possible to become a "Prince" for the asking. The influence of the war in title chasing came as a result of old European families losing their fortunes. Marriage with wealthy foreign "commoners"—more often than not American heiresses—was a convenient way out.

The cost of the war to some of the European nations made economies in developing the ccuntries imperative. This enabled enterprising wealthy individuals to offer their private resources for the "public good" which local governments could no longer afford to cater to. Membership in parliament was the prize.

HIT BY TRADE DEPRESSION.

Trade depression has given a fillip to Europe's honours racket.

Wealthy people with social ambitions are using the millions they made as a result of the war and subsequent economic chaos, to "pay for" (as differentiated from BUY) brilliant decorations, titles, seats in parliaments and "personal" introductions into the homes of Europe's famous.

The following is a "classic" example of how to "work" a decoration.

A one-time obscure and poor man worked his way up the ladder and accumulated a fortune. With wealth came social ambitions. With social ambitions came social obligations. With social obligations there came an almost irresistible desire to equal at least in appearance, the people with whom he now rubbed shoulders.

The man in question wanted, more than anything else, decorations with which he could cover his breast at society functions where retired generals and haughty diplomats appeared literally covered with coloured ribbons.

A certain small European country was in financial trouble. The decoration seeker heard of this He contrived to meet the country's diplomatic representative in his home town. The two became fast friends. The friendship was followed by a tour of the financially troubled country. The tour was followed by a trail of "generous donations." The trail of "generous donations" was followed by an official letter announcing that the "generous donor" had been awarded the highest order of the country for "distinguished" service to the country.

A RENOWNED "ART PATRON."

Not all decorations are obtained in this manner. Another man with similar ambitions chose a simpler and less expensive way. He decided to go on record as a great "art patron" to a certain country. For weeks, following the expert advice of a racketeer, he gave receptions at which diplomats and prominent society people were present. In variably the invitation cards indicated that the reception was "in honour of" a "great" artist of the certain country in question. In due time, the usual official letter came awarding the "great art patron" a high order for his "great services to art."

There are innumerable ways of obtaining decorations in Europe without buying them outright. All of them of course, involve "paying." But the honours racketeer will carefully explain the difference between "buying" and "paying". One cannot "buy" everything with money, but everything one has in life must be "paid for."

SIMPLE PROCEDURE OF BECOMING NOBLE.

American racketeers are simps compared with Europe's honours racketeers, it is agreed.

They don't use machine-guns to get titles in Europe, they use money, influence, nerve, women, intrigue and diplomacy. And it's all done with a smile.

The simplest procedure of all is for the wealthy heiress who wants to become a Princess. She arrives in Europe in State. One of them adopted the following tactics:

(1) She "hired" an "adviser-secretary" (racketeer).

(2) Under this expert advice she invited the principal members of "high society" to balls, dinners, receptions and what-nots for weeks. (3) The guests included a number of "eligible" (poor) and "titled" bachelors. (4) The rest was easy, and it worked well.

People with titles from time to time have let it be known in the appropriate circles, that they "would not be averse" to a "suitable" marriage to a person whose antecedents need not be "of primary importance," in other words, no questions asked. One such individual paid a commission of several thousand dollars to the man who "arranged" the affair successfully.

"A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST."

Thus Europe's society directories are full of high and other titles paid for in sacrificed love and money. But marriage is by no means the only way of securing a title in Europe. Nor are women the only offenders are title seekers.

He had inquiries made. Racketeering channels hinted that the first requirement was the candidate's presence in the country concerned. Then, in quick succession, these are the things which under racketeer guidance the candidade did: (1) Bought a "vast" domain in the country. (2) Complied with custom as to becoming a "resident" of the country. (3) Hired much local help, and thereby relieved local unemployment. (4) Bestowed generous "donations" right and left, and made sure all gifts were duly registered in the local and other newspapers. (5) By giving receptions and entertaining the appropriate politicians, became known as a "great philanthropist;" (6) Was given the hint that the country was "going to the dogs" because there was not enough money to finance the political party in power. Was also told that the person who saw the point would "not regret it." (7) Dropped over £500,000. (8) Was rewarded with a title "for generous contributions, etc., and outstanding political help, etc."

Rugby.—A guide and timetable of the entire air services in Europe and beyond covering departure and arrival time, fares and other information will be published in October as "Bradshaw of Air." The first Bradshaw of Railway Guide appeared nearly 100 years ago, 14 years after the first railway was opened.—B.O.W.

REAL SAFEGUARD FOR LANCASHIRE

Policy Of Co-operation & Goodwill, Says "Times"

Writing on "Lancashire and India" in mail week, "The Times" says:—

"At a special meeting held yesterday the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce made short work of an attempt to move what amounted to a vote of censure on the Board of Directors on the ground that they had shown culpable weakness in defending the interests of the Lancashire cotton industry in India. The terms of the resolution, which was never actually put to the vote, reaffirmed 'the original proposals of the Chamber for safeguarding British trade, as tendered to the Joint Committee'. After the exhaustive report of the Committee of Privileges it might perhaps have been expected that the old controversy over the first draft of this evidence would have been allowed to rest. But a small, though vociferous, minority, which has been diligently exploited by a group of politicians, seems to have taken a different view. With persistence worthy of a better cause it has continued to agitate blindly for a policy which has now been obsolete for more than fifteen years, and it is at least satisfactory that Lancashire should have windicated its reputation for common sense by refusing any serious support to this little faction. Indeed—and in spite of the cautious terms of the long official amendment, which was obviously drafted to secure as large a measure of agreement as possible—Lancashire has now shown pretty conclusively that it stands broadly behind the policy of co-operation which the Chamber has been carrying out in recent years with growing success.

CRUDE NOTION.

"It is a little difficult to discover what was really in the minds of the members who requisitioned this special meeting. Did they seriously believe in Mr. Chorlton's crude notion that by sufficiently loud protestations they would be able to stampede the Joint Select Committee and the Government into reversing the whole policy pursued by this country since 1917, and to impose fresh limits on the power of India to place protective duties on British cotton goods. It seems almost inconceivable that there should be anyone in Lancashire or elsewhere who thinks that the clock can still be put back in this simple manner. India's fiscal freedom was attained once and for all in 1919—long before the White Paper or the Round Table or the Simon Commission itself—and the fiscal convention of that year makes it perfectly plain that the British Government have expressly debarred themselves from interference with a tariff policy framed in the interests of India by an Indian Government. The report of the earlier Joint Select Committee, which considered the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms under Lord Selborne's chairmanship in 1929, stated this doctrine very clearly:—

> It is quite clear, it runs, that she (India) should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. In the opinion of the Committee therefore the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement; and they think that his intervention when it does take place should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangement within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party.

"POLICY OF FEAR."

In describing the attitude of the different sections of opinion in Lancashire towards this difficult question, the Committee of Privileges drew a clear distinction the other day between the policy of safeguards and the policy of good will. It is the former, the policy of fear, which was thus definitely abandoned by Parliament fifteen years ago, and successive British Governments have long since made it plain that there is no going back on that decision. The latter policy has already been tried with hopeful results—first at Ottawa, and later by the Textile Mission which went out to India under the chairmanship of Sir William Clare Lees a year ago. As the result of this mission new and better relations have been established between the British and the Indian textile industries, and certain important principles have been laid down by mutual agreement. The Indian industry has accepted the notion of a permanent preference for Lancashire goods; and it has even committed itself to the undertaking that, when the Government of India are in a position to reduce the duty on Lancashire goods, it will raise no objection Lancashire on the other hand has undertaken to extend its use of Indian cotton, and both parties have bound themselves to the principle of dealing with common problems by direct discussion. The results of this unofficial pact have already been partially realized in the Indian Tariff Act of last March, which is to be supplemented by a trade agreement on the lines laid down at Ottawa, now understood to be approaching completion. The concessions gained by Lancashire, if not all that was hoped for, are substantial, and the results of the mission have rightly been acclaimed as a triumph for the policy of good will.

Nor should it be forgotten that the arrangement reached between the British cotton experts has been largely instrumental in securing the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese trade agreement by which the importation of Japanese cotton goods into India has been limited, even if not as severely as Lancashire would have wished, under a system of quotas. Within the last few weeks moreover the success of the same policy has been demonstrated in another sphere by the Report of the India Tariff Board on Iron and Steel Duties, which has recommended a considerable extension of the preferences accorded to this country on iron and steel products.

INDO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

In spite of these good beginnings it is plain enough, both from the evidence given by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Select Committee and also from the amended resolution passed yesterday, that opinion in Lancashire is still hankering after some sort of safeguards—not indeed in the sense of imposing any definite limits upon the tariff-making power of the Indian Government, but some reservation analogous to that contained in the Fiscal Convention of 1919, which will enable the Secretary of State for India to step in if need be to prevent any unfair discrimination against Lancashire's trade. That the industry should desire to protect itself from such a danger, however remote, is in the circumstances natural enough. Yet it may well be doubted whether the inclusion in the new Constitution of a provision of this nature, even if it were feasible, would in fact possess any practical value. The safeguards in the fiscal convention, it should be remembered, have never actually been applied, and powers that are never used soon have a way of becoming atrophied in the natural course of events. The real safeguard for Lancashire's trade with India does not lie in a paragraph's of any Constitution, but in an active policy of co-operation and goodwill.

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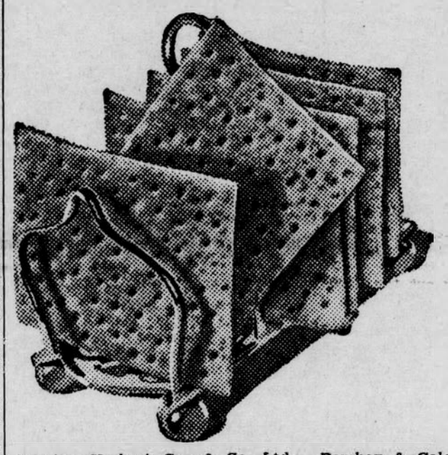

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ANOMALIES IN ARMY BILL

Select Committee Report Does Not Do Away With Racial Discrimination

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Army Amendment Bill has been presented to the Assembly with a dissenting note by Sir Abdul Rahim, Mr. Harbans Singh, Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, Mr. Bhupat Singh and Mr. Shafi Daudi.

The report itself makes very few alterations in the Bill, and the committee says: "We have considered the desirability and possibility of inserting in the act a declaratory section asserting the right of Indian commissioned officers to complete equality of status and opportunities with British officers. Although we have decided against adopting this course, and we are assured that the object we have in view will be secured by regulations, we desire to record our view that it is of the utmost importance that no apprehension should exist among the public that the position of Indian commissioned officers as regards command, rank and precedence will be in any way inferior to that of British officers.

POWERS OF COMMAND.

"We realise that Indian commissioned officers will not automatically have any powers of command such as are possessed by British officers as defined in the Indian Army Act in relation to the British personned of the British Army in India, but we are assured that regulations are being framed by His Majesty's Government to cover such powers of command, and that these regulations will in effect empower the commander from Commander-in-Chief down to the commander of a station to indicate occasions on which Indian commissioned officers may exercise powers of command, in relation to the personnel of the British Army in India under his command.

"The regulations referred to above, when framed, should be laid on the table of the House."

NOTE OF DISSENT.

The authors of the note of dissent say: "We cannot regard with much satisfaction the position of Indian commissioned officers as adumberated in the note of the majority under clause 12 (2) (C). It fails to a great extent to fulfil the expectations which the country entertained when the Indian Military Academy was proposed as the result of the recommendations of the Round Table Conference.

"The Commander-in-Chief, in his preliminary statement to committee appointed to work out the details of the college said: "I have further proposed to Government that we should start at once to Indianise a complete division of the Indian Army. This means that for the first time we shall be making a real start with the army as a fighting proposition."

He also said: "We fight in modern warfare by means of a heterogenous collection of units. We fight in what are known as formations, briagdes, divisions and corps, and each division has to be complete and self-supporting in itself, with its cavalry, infantry, engineers, possibly tanks and armoured cars and all its administrative services."

MIXED FORMATIONS.

"The formations mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief art at present, in the Indian Army, mixed formations consisting of British and Indian personnel. It is further evident that in order to Indianise a complete division the command of brigades and divisions must be given to Indian commissioned officers, but before the Indianisation is completed, the present mixed formations will apparently continue, and provision will have to be made to meet the situation. Further, in view of the present composition of the defence forces of India, and in view of the fact that various units have to work together on different occasions, it will be impracticable not to accept in full the principle of reciprocity.

"It has been made clear in the note under clause 12 that, so far as the command of the Indian Army personnel is concerned, the status and opportunities of Indian commissioned officers will in no way be inferior to that of British officers, and this is sought to be provided for by means of regulations. But in respect of command of mixed formations and in relation to the British personnel of the British Army in India there will be a difference in the prospects of the two classes of officers.

"As pointed out in the report, Indian commissioned officers will not automatically have the same powers of command, in relation to the British personnel of the British Army in India, as are possessed by British officers, but it will be left to the commanders "to indicate occasions" on which Indian commissioned officers may exercise such powers of command. This distinction has, in our opinion, a serious significance in the defence policy of India, apart from the practical difficulties which it is likely to give rise to in the army administration as well as in actual operations.

INDIAN OFFICERS' STATUS.

"If this be the inevitable result of the Indian commission, it only tends to confirm the belief, which is widely prevalent in the country, that the position of Indian commissioned officers will be something intermediate between the Viceroy's commissioned officers and British officers, and more or less anologous to that of the officers of the provincial Civil Service in the civil administration. Their chance of attaining higher command will be like the prospect of a provincial officer obtaining charge of a district, or rather it will be confined to occasions.

"Another anomally in the position of this new class of officers, which we happened to discover in the course of discussions in the select committee, is that, even if they are in command, they will not be eligible to sit in court martial on a British soldier.

EQUALITY WANTED.

"Granting the necessity for a self-contained Indian Army Act, with the necessary regulations and rules, we fail to see why an Indian commission should necessarily be of a more limited scope than a commission which an officer from Sandhurst of Woolwich holds. The assumption throughout has been that the Military College of India would be a replica of Sandhurst and Woowich, and it will be a great disappointment to the Indian public if the graduates of the Dehra Dun Academy are accorded a satus inferior in any way to that of graduates of British military colleges.

"We suggest that a statutory provision be inserted in the Indian Army Act laying down a general principle that the status and opportunities for promotion, powers of command, rank and precedence of Indian commissioned officers in the Indian Army will be the same as those of British officers in the Indian Army, in all units and formations. In conformity with this general provision in the statute, necessary regulations and rules will, of course, be framed by military authorities."

TOO WIDE POWERS FOR CONCILIATOR?

Indian Merchants Chamber's Views On Trades Disputes Bill

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of a statement of views of the Chamber on Trades Disputes Conciliation Bill to the Secretary of the Political and Reforms Department of the Government of Bombay, says:—

My Committee welcome the proposed legislation, and make the following observations with regard to the different clauses of the Bill.

Clause 5 (3): The words "after due notice to the management" be inserted between the words 'may' and 'enter' in the third line. My Committee also suggest that the Labour Officer should only be empowered to inspect documents strictly connected with and relevant to, the specific grievances. My Committee are further of opinion that the Labour Officer should not have wider powers than those enjoyed by the Conciliator.

Clause 9 (3): My Committee suggest that the word "deliberately" should be added to has failed". They are of opinion that the penalty provided for by the clause is too high and would therefore suggest that a reasonable limit should be fixed with regard to the same. They would also suggest that separate notices should be given to the Directors with regard to anything that the Conciliator may wish them to do, as in the absence of such a notice the Directors may have been in entire ignorance of the situation.

My Committee do not approve of the Labour Officer 'ipso facto' acting as a delegate for Labour, as provided for in Clause 9 (4) They suggest that if Labour fails to nominate representatives for the conciliation proceedings, Government should nominate non-officials to act as delegates for Labour.

CONCILIATOR'S POWERS.

Clause 10 (a): My Committee are of opinion that a person should be deemed to be disqualified under this sub-clause provided only if the offence involved moral turpitude

(d) (2): My Committee are afraid that this clause places in the hands of the Conciliator too wide powers and would therefore suggest that this sub-clause should be deleted.

My Committee would suggest that whenever rules are framed under Clause 20, the draft of the rules should be officially sent to all the leading Commercial bodies concerned for their views on the same

Clause 11 (1) My Committee suggest the addition of the following words to this sub-clause:

"which should not be later, in any case, than 7 days."

Clause 12. My Committee are of opinion that provision should be made that whilst conciliation proceedings are going on, there should be no cessation of work either on the part of employers or employees.

My Committee further suggest that a new Clause should be embodied in the Bill to the effect that agreed settlements between employers and employees should immediately be given effect to.

RATES FOR INLAND PRESS MESSAGES

Merchants Chamber Protests Against Proposed Increase

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Simla:

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to a representation made by the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta, protesting against the proposal to increase the rates for inland press-messages, and I am directed to make the following observations in support of the said representation.

My Committee feel that the proposed enhancement is uncalled for and they are not satisfied that there is any just and valid financial ground for the same at the present stage. It is acknowledged on all hands that the service of news is an important instrument for education of masses. In India, this service, as it is, is very meagre and compares poorly with that in the Western countries, and any enhancement in the existing rates for press-messages would further lessen the already meagre service, let alone the development of the same which is so very essential for the education of the masses in the country.

My Committee are, therefore, strongly opposed to the proposal to enhance the rates for press-messages.

RESTRICTION ON OUTPUT OF COAL

Indian Merchants Chamber Not Against Basic Idea

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department:—

My Committee feel that if the effect of the restriction scheme is to enhance prices of coal unreasonably and beyond certain limits, there is bound to be an outcry on the part of the consuming industries. Until the restriction scheme is formulated in great detail, its method of operation explained and the probable effect on prices assessed it would be difficult for my Committee on this ground to oppose it. 'Prima facie' therefore, my Committee have no objection to the consideration of a scheme calculated twards price recovery to a normal level instead of the present dropping and uneconomic level as at present.

It is understood that a Committee is going to be appointed which will enunciate the details and put forward proposals that will be workable and that in their effect on current prices would not be alarming to the consuming interests. At that stage, my Committee expect to be called upon again to give their views. On this basis, I am directed to inform you that my Committee do not desire at this stage to oppose the basic idea of restriction which they are informed is so necessary to prevent demoralisation in the coal industry.

One important point on which I am directed to draw your attention is the futility of any scheme of restriction which takes British India alone into account and does not embrace the vase production of collieries in the Indian States.

SATYAGRAHA WILL SOLVE WORLD PROBLEMS

Significance Of Gandhiji's Fast Explained At City Public Meeting

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the "C" Ward Congress Committee, in the Mongrol Jain Association Hall, Pydhownie on Thursday night.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia presided.

Mr. Kapadia paid a tribute to the vast spiritual potentialities of Mahatma Gandhi who had undertaken the fast for one week on account of the incident at Ajmer.

The secret behind the greatness of Gandhiji, the speaker said, was the soul-force and the manifestation of the essential yogic quality of non-violence.

Mr. S. K. Patil speaking next referred to the frequent occasions when Mahatmaji had to undertake fast in one connection or other. By offering penance through fasting, observed the speaker, Gandhiji had given a Shastrai force to this made of penance through fasts.

MAHATMA'S POWER

The greatest spirit of the times, Mahatma Gandhi had the power and means with him to lead the country to peace and happiness. Mr. Patil stressed the efficacy of Satyagraha or Gandhism, which he felt would ultimately provide the only means of regeneration and progress of the world.

He, in this connection, questioned the claims of the Socialist movement as providing remedy for the present ills. Mahatma Gandhi, he said, was a great Socialist and Communist in the true sense of the word. If Gandhiji was not a Socialist, the speaker wondered who else could be described as such.

THE ONLY WAY

Satyagraha was the only way to secure the end of the present economic and political defects. He said that Socialists were only giving way to Fascism.

Through Satyagraha, claimed the speaker, the world problems could be solved and he appealed to the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas said that various parties were started in the country each claiming its policy as the right one for the progress of the country.

But to reach the goal of happiness and peace to the country, a large stone was lying in their path of progress. That stone, described the speaker was the present political subjugation. He urged that all parties must first unite to clear this obstacle in their way before any party could put forth its policy for the acceptance of the country.

Sjt Manibhai Desai appealed to the citizens to make the coming Congress session a success by rendering help in all possible ways.

Messrs Panthaki and Gajendranath Sarma also addressed the meeting.

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Armament Race Improves Unemployment Situation

India Has Much To Gain By Participating in Labour Conference, Says Jamnadas Mehta

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Indian Labour delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva arrived in Bombay from Europe by the mail boat "Mantoa" on Friday morning. He was received on the Mole station by a large number of his friends and admirers including representatives of several Trade Unions in Bombay.

Asked by a "Chronicle" representative, if he was going to contest for a seat in the Legislative Assembly Mr Mehta said that he was conferring with the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party and Trade Union friends and would be able to announce his decision in a day or two.

In the course of an interview with our representative he reiterated his view that Indian workers had everything to gain and nothing to lose by taking an active and continuous share in the deliberations of the International Labour Conference.

Impression Of Tour

Speaking of his impressions of his tour in Europe and the Continent generally and particularly of the work of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva he said: "The powers which the International Labour Conference possesses can be compared to the powers of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

"In fact, the powers of the International Labour Conference are in some respects greater, because, there is no Council of State to undo what the Assembly might have done. The decisions of the Conference are, at best, recommendatory, just as any resolution or expression of opinion by the Assembly is a recommendation to the Governor-General.

"As an international platform the great value of the International Labour Conference need not be emphasised. The Indian workers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by taking active and continuous share in the deliberations of the International Labour Conference.

Labour Stock Low.

"The democratic and Labour stock in the world to-day, is unfortunately low. The Governments in Europe are either Fascist or reactionary or extreme nationalists and the economic situation tends to accentuate the existing conflicts between the different States in Europe.

"Nobody knows what might happen a few weeks ahead, but all indications point to the possibility that Europe is standing on the brink of a volcano, which might erupt at any moment, and let lose the dogs of war, which threaten the very existence of modern civilization.

"Germany and Italy are hankering for expansion. The race for armaments is getting more and more acute.

The latest illustration of this is the substantial addition to her forces, which Great Britain has announced. The workers are losing ground in almost all countries and where they are not suppressed, they are suffering from unemployment, wage-cuts and loss of privileges obtained after years of strenuous propaganda and sacrifice.

Reaction in India.

The reaction in India is partly due to the reaction practically all over the world. In Great Britain the Indian problem receives not even a passing interest from the average voter or parliamentarian. The tendency is to leave it to the National Government and dispose it of as quickly as possible .

Referring to the work of the Geneva Conference, Mr. Mehta said: "The Geneva Labour Conference has passed the Unemployment Insurance Convention, and if the Government of India ratify it, it should greatly relieve the terrible misery from which millions of unemployed are suffering in India to-day.

"The Convention relating to unemployment relief is the outstanding achievement of the Conference, and it will go far to mitigate all the world over the horrors that unemployment brings in its train.

The Real Cause

"It must be remembered that 70 millions of people are unemployed to-day and the little improvement in the economic situation which has been in evidence during the last 12 months is not due to the success of the palliatives which the different Governments have adopted since the depression became acute. It is rather due to a large extent to the break neck speed with which the armament factories are working to produce the munitions for an eventual war.

"No doubt it may provide employment for several thousands and the additional purchasing power which it releases seem to somewhat lift the clouds of depression but as a matter of fact depression has become stereotyped and a much more sincere international endeavour will be necessary before the world can turn the corner.

"Benefit To India Meagre And Problematical"

Indian Merchants Chamber Criticises Tariff Board Report On Iron And Steel

In the course of a communique sent to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, the Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber says:

The Committee of this Chamber have already addressed a telegram to your Department with reference to the Report of the Tariff Board regarding the protection to be given to the Steel Industry. They have now considered the Bill to provide for modification and continuance of the protection afforded to Iron & Steel Industry in British India and to impose an Excise Duty for revenue purposes upon certain steel.

The Tariff Board have assumed that the Company will receive the same price for the various classes of steel whether tested or untested. But if the Steel Company were to produce all its output of the tested quality its cost would go up beyond what is assumed by the Board. On the other hand, if it sells most of its output in untested quality it will have to lower the price at which it sells and will not, therefore, recoup the fair selling price fixed by the Tariff Board. My Committee would, therefore, like to suggest that it is not right to effect heavy reduction of duty on British steel (which the Tariff Board has regarded as equivalent to tested) and its entire removal in some cases. They regard this as a very serious draw back of the whole scheme and fear that in a short period the whole problem will have to be reconsidered.

UNEQUAL RECIPROCITY

My Committee may also be allowed to draw your attention to the fact that while they find that preference to Britain is to be embodied in the Act the advantages to Indian pig iron are only a matter of assurances. The Legislature has not had before it any definite and calculated report as to the outcome of the reciprocity arrangement so far. The view of my Committee is that the reciprocity is unequal and the benefit to Britain much more serious and real while the benefit to India is meagre and problematical.

It has come to the notice of my Committee vide "Statist" dated 16th June 1934, page 1005, that an agreement of some kind is about to be effected between British Steel Manufacturers and the International Steel Cartel by which markets will be divided out. In such a situation, it would be hazardous to assume permanency for prices. This risk of assuming any particular set of prices has been already experienced since the last Steel Protection Act.

VICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

My Committee have already protested against the proposed imposition of Excise duty on locally manufactured steel ingots. Attention has been drawn of Government to the fact that it is a vicious principle that wherever an article is protected to go below the line of revenue duty. Going below the line of revenue duty is a stab in the back to established industries and is falsifying their legitimate expectations. Further, it will involve a direct sacrifice of revenues. My Committee cannot understand how in the present state of India's finances the Government of India can countenance such a proposition. They emphasise that this sacrifice is all the more galling as it is not in the interests of Indian industries.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT CAUSES SENSATION

Deputation To Supt. Of Police

KOTTAYAM, August 10.

The fatal motor accident that took place at the Kodimatha embankment near the town of Kottayam, which ended in the death of an old man of the Nair community has caused sensation among the people.

To-day a deputation consisting of forty men and three women (the daughters of the deceased person) visited the District Police Superintendent and requested him to make an independent inquiry in the matter.

PEOPLE WANT JUSTICE.

The Police Superintendent discharged the deputation with a promise that he will make an inquiry and charge the case in the local Magistrate's Court. This promise has satisfied the people who want to see justice done. The deceased persons' wife has now given a notice to the motor driver, as a first step of a damage suit for two thousand rupees for her and her family's maintenance.—United Press.

MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION

Government Act In Accordance With Its Recommendations

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

"Government have accepted the Commission's recommendations in the very great majority of cases and the number of cases in which they found themselves compelled to deviate from their recommendations has been small. The Commission themselves plead that their recommendations should be accepted in almost all cases. The Government desire to point out that this is already the case, and that in almost every case they act in accordance with the Commission's recommendations", says the Order of the Madras Government just issued reviewing the administration report of the Madras Services Commission for the year 1933.—United Press.

Prize Of Rr. 500 For Thesis On Wheat

The following communique issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, is republished for general information:—

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research offer a prize of Rs. 500 for a thesis on the following subject:—

(i) The existing mechanism, methods and any other factors which determine wheat prices in the principal Indian mandis. (ii) Whether such prices normally constitute a fair return to the grower. (iii) The steps needed to ensure a fair return to the grower, if the answer to (ii) be in the negative.

Due regard should be paid to the international wheat position, to the fact that India is not at present a wheat-exporting or wheat-importing country, that there is at present an import duty on wheat of Rs. 2 per cwt. Rs. 1-7-6 per maund) and that the exchange value of the rupees in terms of sterling is likely to remain as at present.

Any thesis submitted for competition should reach the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, not later than the 1st of October 1934 and should not exceed 6000 words. The copy-right of any thesis (or theses) to which a prize is awarded, or which is selected for publication by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research shall vest in the Council.

The Council reserves the right to divide the prize in the event of two or more theses being adjudged of equal merit; subsidiary prizes may be given if recommended by the judges. The thesis will be judged by a committee of three. The names of the judges will be announced later.

Necessary forms and conditions of prize can be obtained from the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Rock House, Simla, S.W.

On receipt of information to the effect that illicit liquor was being brought to Sholapur from the adjoining Nizam's territory, the Sholapur Excise Inspector kept a watch at two different places near the village of Mulegaon, with the result that two persons were arrested on Tuesday.

"CALLOUS AND DEPLORABLE"

Strange Story Of Police Indifference To Cry For Help

BARISAL, (By Mail).

"The attitude taken by Sub-Inspector Sambhu Bhattacharjee, who was at the police station, was very callous and deplorable. Had any of the officers gone to the spot in time, Momin (deceased) would probably have been found alive or his dead body found intact at or near the house of the accused," remarked Mr. S. Haq, Deputy Magistrate, while committing 7 persons to stand their trial in the court of sessions under Section 364 I.P.C.

The prosecution story was that on the 7th of December last Kazi Abdul Momin, a surveyor in the Barisal Collectorate, did not return home from office, though it was very late in the evening. Being anxious and suspicious, his father, Kazi Shariff Hossain, lodged information with the police at 9 p.m. At 11 p.m. he again started for the police station, accompanied by his two other men.

On the way he saw the accused persons guarding the house of Hashem and Nabi Khan, armed with lathis and 'lejas' and also heard a groan within the house of Hashem. He forthwith ran to the house of Sub-Inspector Bhutnath Mukerjee and related to him that his son was in all probability, wrongfully confined in the house of Hashem and was in imminent danger to his life. Bhutnath Babu gave him a chit to be delivered to Sub-Inspector Mobarak.

Accordingly, Kazi Shariff ran to Sub-Inspector Mobarak who, it is alleged, returned the slip to him and dismissed him. In despair the unfortunate father ran back to Sambhu who gave a fresh chit to Sub-Inspector Mobarak which act with the same fate. Once more did the father come back to Sambhu Babu and entreated him to hurry to the spot. But no police officer went to the locality during the whole night though the place was only 3 miles off.

On the 11th December it was strongly rumoured that the trunk of a human body was seen floating in the river Kalijira. No sooner had the father heard of it than he ran to the bank of the river where he saw remnants of a human being. This confirmed the suspicion of the father as to the murder of his son. He filed a petition and the Court ordered an enquiry into the case. The enquiry being concluded, the accused persons were committed to the Court of Sessions as aforesaid.—United Press.

GOSPEL OF GAUDIYA MATH

Tridandi Swami's Tour To W. India States

(From A Correspondent.)

AUNDH, August 9.

Their Holinesses Tridandi Swamins B. V. Gavastinemi, Maharaj and B. S. Giri Maharaj with party are on a preaching tour in tributary States in the Presidency of Bombay. They paid a visit to Kolhapur State and had a long religious talk with the Maharaja. They explained to His Highness the aims and objects of Gaudiya Math and the sincere efforts of the preachers to bring home to the public the efficacy of Divine Religion. Their Holinesses delivered two lectures in the local Rajaram College before vast gaherings of the Professors and students of the College.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES.

The Swamijis left for Sangli State and were welcomed as State guests. His Holiness B. S. Giri Maharaj delivered a lecture on "The Teachings of Lord Chaitanya" in the Willingdon College. Before their Highnesses and all high State Officials Swami B. S. Giri and Swami B. V. Gavastinemi delivered two lectures in the Palace in English and Hindi on "The Teachings of Geeta" and "The Teachings of Srimad Bhagabatam" respectively.

Thereafter Swamijis left for Aundh State and had an interview with the Raja Saheb. His Highness was pleased with the propaganda works of the Mission. Swamijis delivered lectures and held discourses in several places.

Guntur Prays For Success Of Gandhiji's Fast

GUNTUR, Aug 9.

The Municipal Council passed a resolution, expressing great concern at Gandhiji's fast and offering prayers for the successful termination of the same.—A.P. Special.

Preparations are being made for the Bombay Presidency Konkanastha Vaishya conference, which is to be held at Sangmeshwar in Ratnagiri district in December next.

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NO QUESTION OF REVOLT

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai On Benares Decision

BENARES (By Mail.)

With reference to a news item published in an Allahabad paper about the revolt against the Working Committee's decision with regard to the coming Assembly elections Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, in a statement to the Press says: "There is no question of organising any revolt. All he wants is to persuade the Provincial Congress Committee to exercise the autonomy it enjoys under the present constitution of the Congress and refuse to take part in the election.

"That the idea of seeking election to the Assembly he adds, on the reactionary programme enunciated by the Congress Parliamentary Board has not created any enthusiasm amongst Congressmen in the Province is best evidenced by the fact that many prominent Congressmen of the Province are not taking any interest in the activities of the Board and the Board is finding it difficult to find out eight men to contest the eight non-Muslim seats from the province."

Mr. Kidwai after release from jail has been meeting prominent Congressmen of the province. He states that Mr. Sunderlal has agreed with him that the Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award is unsatisfactory and the Working Committee has no right to threaten disciplinary action against those who do not support the Parliamentary Board's candidates. He hopes that Congressmen in the U. P. as a united team will decide not to associate themselves with the activities of the Parliamentary Board.

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UNIVERSE IS STABLE: NOT EXPLODING

Sir S. M. Sulaiman Says There Is No Force Of Cosmic Repulsion

EXPOUNDS THEORY OF NEW RELATIVITY

The Hon. Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Chief Justice, at a meeting of the U.P. Academy of Sciences held on August 4, at the Physics Lecture Theatre, Allahabad explained his "Mathematical Theory of a New Relativity." His mathematical paper has been submitted to the Academy which is going to print it in its bulletin. He claims that a substitute can be offered for relativity which would restore the Newtonian mechanics, with necessary modifications when bodies are moving. In the course of his introduction, he says:—

"Newton assumed that gravitation had an instantaneous effect, howsoever distant the object might be. This implied that its velocity was infinite. He further assumed that the same law of gravitation applied between two bodies, whether they were at rest or in relative motion. Later observations showed that his law was inaccurate for moving bodies."

"Einstein has given a slightly more accurate law, but at the complete sacrifice of the principles of Newton. Relativity denies the absoluteness of space, time and motion; but can hardly deny the absoluteness of angular motion or sudden change of motion." "In the modern theory the question between Copernicus and his predecessors is merely one of relativity and there is no difference between the two statements; the earth rotates once a day and the heavens revolve round the earth once a day. The two mean exactly the same thing." (Bertrand Russel.)

"But when a boy spins a top, does he give an absolute rotational motion to the top or does he set the entire universe revolving round the top in the opposite direction? Or again, when a motorist suddenly puts on the brakes, does he stop his car or does he push the whole universe on a backward path?"

Relativity makes the velocity of light absolute, and although it is a known finite velocity (300,000 K. M. per sec.) the properties of infinity are attributed to it; and no velocity, howsoever great, when added to it or subtracted from it can ever make any difference.

"A Beta particle shot off from Radium can move at more than 200,000 K. M. per sec., but the speed of light relative to an observer travelling with it is still 300,000 K. M. per sec." (Eddington.)

It makes time and mass depend on velocity, and yet it is immaterial whether the body is approaching to or receding from the observer.

"If A and B were twin brothers then B must be younger when he returns from his voyage than A. This is truly a strange deduction, which can, however, be eliminated by no artificial quibbling. We must put up with this." (Max Born.)

A PARADOX.

It makes lengthy contract in the direction of motion creating the paradox of a rotating wheel, where the rim contracts, but the spokes do not in the exact proportion.

Relativity does not only regard time as a 4th co-ordinate, but has made it a 4th dimension of space, and thereby given to space a curvature and properties, though still regarding it as a vacuum and not a medium like aether. It has made space finite, and yet made its finite limit incapable of being reached except in infinite time, by making time itself slow down with distance, and ultimately become stationary. It has extended the Pythagorean theorem to four dimensions and assumed that the square of the interval between two events is the difference between the square of the spacial dimension and the square of the distance travelled by light. 'If you had been a ray of light, travelling round the solar system starting from London at 10 a.m. reflected from Jupiter to Saturn and so on, until you were reflected back to Edinburgh and arrived there at 6-30 p.m. you would judge that the journey had taken you exactly no time." (Russel.)

It assumes that all laws of Nature must have an invariable form in vacuum only, and yet applies the principle to gravitational space. It has also introduced a cosmical force of repulsion between two bodies, which not only acts at a distance without any medium, but has its intensity incomprehensibly increasing as the distance between them increases, with the result that the whole universe must be exploding at a terrific rate. But the Galactic system, as Nature's favourite, is exempt from the operation of that law; for distant stars are not seen to be scattering away from one another at velocities proportional to the distance between them. Unfortunately for relativity, at least 5 of the nebulae are approaching with rather high velocities, which are exceptionally well determined.

"In the full formula there are no terms which under any reasonable conditions encourage motion towards the origin. It is therefore difficult to account for these motions even as exceptional phenomena." Eddington). As relativity compels every body to keep its own separate and independent time, the problem of the interaction of more than two bodies moving simultaneously becomes insoluble "The existence of an electron contradicts the electro-magnetic laws with which we have to work at present, so that from the present standpoint an electron at rest in no external field of force is a 'miracle.' An electron in an external field of force having the (derived acceleration is precisely the 'same miracle'." (Eddington pp. 191-2.)

EINSTEIN'S EQUATIONS.

These apparently unconvincing assumptions remained unaccepted for many years, until Einstein's equations were believed to have been verified in threee remarkable instances viz.—(a) The deflection of light from a star when passing close to the Sun; (b) The displacement of the Fraunhofer lines; and (c) The advance of the perihelion of Mercury. But for such verifications it is doubtful whether relativity could have held its ground so long. In the absence of any better substitute, there has been no option but to accept it. But it is now established that the supposed verifications are not exact.

(a) According to Newton's theory, the deflection of light should be 0".87, according to Einstein, it should be 1".75, but Freundlich in 1933 found it to be 2".18 nearly.

(b) The displacement of the blue light according to Einstein should be .0084; but it is only .0036, as observed by St. John. This year's observation of Vyssotshiy that the density of the Companion of Sirius is less and therefore its radius larger than what was supposed creates a similar discrepancy between Einstein's theoretical value and the observed value.

(c) Einstein's value for the advance of the perihelion is 42".9; and this theoretical value had been found even before relativity. But the calculated value based on observation comes to 40".00.

If it can be shown that the ordinary principles of dynamics, when applied to moving bodies, themselves yield modified forms of equations, which as a first approximation reduce themselves to Newton's forms, and as a second approximation to Einstein's forms the Newtonian mechanics would be restored to the eminent position it occupied before its dethronement by relativity, and there would no longer be any absolute necessity to accept the extraordinary hypotheses on which relativity is propped up. If the theoretical values derived from the equations tally more exactly with the observed values, and the deflection of light were 2-1|2 times that under Newton's law, the displacement 1|2 of that under relativity, the theoretical value for the advance of the perihelion nearer to the observed value and velocities of both recession and approach were permissible for the nebulae the assumptions in relativity would be proved to be wrong. It is submitted herein that such modified forms of equations can be obtained.

NEW THEORY.

Sir Sulaiman claims that his equations can give the deflection of light as 2-1|2 times that under Newton's law, and the displacement of the spectral lines as half of Einstein's value, bringing them in accordance with observations. He also claims that his theory leads to the conclusion that there is no force of cosmic repulsion, that under the equation nebulae can have velocities proportional to distances, both of recession and approach, and therefore the universe is stable and is not exploding.—"The Pioneer."

ESTABLISH BOARD OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

It Will Serve As Cementing Factor Of Disjointed Activities

MASULIPATAM, Aug. 6.

"The one outstanding feature of the ideal of National Education during the past decade is that it has extended its range of interest from a purely academic to a wider national sphere enfolding within it, the concentric spheres of social reform, economic reconstruction and moral uplift," states Dr. Pattabai Sitaramayya, in the course of a lengthy memorandum to the President of the Indian National Congress, putting forth a strong plea for the formation of an All India Board of National Education:

NO DEMAND?

"In a recent interview with a certain Congressman," Dr. Sitaramayya continued, "Mahatmaji is reported to have said on the question of the formation of such a Board, that no demand had been made for it and that it would be formed as soon as such a demand is made. It is a pity that on a matter so important and urgent as National Education, no one should have thought of asking for the creation of an All India Board whereby to co-ordinate the detached and perhaps even desultory activities with which the country is studded in many of the Congress provinces.

CLEARLY DEFINED OBJECT.

"Facts constitute all the more pressing reasons for forming an All India Board of National Education with a clearly defined object and with, if possible, resources and agencies subject to a Central Authority, ensuring, however a due measure of individual invitation to institutions and Provincial autonomy to language areas.

"In order to elucidate the ideal which must be placed before the Nation in working our scheme of National Education it is necessary to trace the vicissitudes of the movement, ever since the Congress took up the question as part of its programme.

RIPE TIME FOR SCHEMES.

"The time has come for our schemes of National Education to be taken up seriously and to be put in the charge of an All India Board formed under the auspices of the Congress and holding a position co-ordinate to the A.I.S.A. the Parliamentary and Prohibition Boards and the Harijan Sangham.

"A Board so constituted will serve as a cementing factor between the various disjointed activities now going on in the country —"United Press."

EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES

Cochin Chief Gives His Assent

ERNAKULAM, Aug. 8.

H. H. the Maharaja has given his assent to the Cochin Matches Regulation—a regulation to provide for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on matches in Cochin.—United Press.

DARING ROBBERY IN RUNNING TRAIN

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

News is received here of a daring robbery, which had occurred in a running train on metre gauge of M. S. M. Railway on Monday night.

It is stated that while a train was running between Chandragiri and Panapakam stations, a thief snatched a necklace of a value of Rs. 200 from a woman, who was stated in a third class compartment and jumped out.

The matter was reported to the police, who are investigating.—A.P. Special.

Rugby.—Exceptionally heavy losses by fire in Great Britain and Ireland last month were to a large extent attributable to the dry weather and water shortage. Serious outbreaks are estimated to have involved losses of £735,400 and when the cost of minor outbreaks is added the month's total of losses by fire will probably exceed £1,177,000.—B.O.W.

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Face Peeling At Home

Any woman nowadays may quickly rejuvenate her complexion at home by a safe and painless process of gentle absorption. The days of expensive and dangerous "operations" are past, and each woman can be her own beauty doctor. It has been discovered that ordinary mercolized wax, applied like cold cream at night, will cause the thin veil of lifeless, sallow or blotchy cuticle to gradually and gently flake off in invisible, flour-like particles, revealing the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath. The wax absorbs only the unhealthy and unsightly outer film, and does not affect the healthy tissue at all.

The process defies detection, and unveils a lasting and beautiful complexion, which is, of course, a perfectly natural one. For this purpose thousands of women are now using mercolized wax, which may be obtained at any chemist's. Naturally, the process also removes all such surface blemishes as freckles, blotches, pimples, tan, liver spots, etc. It makes the face look years younger and prettier, and renders the use of face creams unnecessary.

Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi, were given a rousing send off by their spiritualist friends on Thursday when they sailed for Europe to attend the International Spiritualist Conference.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates, etc., after 10 years' use call "F.P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4.

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The breakfast to put heart and streenth into any youngster! Real Scottish Oats—such oats as gave the famous Scottish heroes strength for their doughty deeds. Scott's Porage Oats are Scotland's Best, the finest in quality, the richest in nutriment of all breakfast foods.

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SIDE-LIGHTS ON TOKIO CONFERENCE

Mahasabha Delegation Meets With Sad Experience

(By CHAMANLAL.)

TOKYO, July 20.

The authorities of the Hindu Mahasabha (on Panchkuin Road, New Delhi) will be shocked to hear that their delegation to the Buddhist Conference has been refused admission among delegates and the Conference authorities have even refused to treat them as guests. Because they say they never invited the so-called delegation of Mahasabha, which organisation they had never heard of. However there are 20 delegates from India and Ceylon, who are being treated as guests (at the expense of conference authorities). The Mahasabha office had sent a reply paid telegram to the Chairman of the conference that their delegation was coming but without receiving a reply they sent the delegation, which consists of Mr. and Mrs. Dharamvir son-in-law and daughter of Bhai Parmanand, president of the Hindu Mahasabha) and Pandit Vishva Bandhu, formerly principal of Brahma Vidyalaya Lahore. He is not a member of the Hindu Sabha nor is he a politician, but is a man of saintly habits. He is an old personal friend of mine.

NO EQUALITY FOR SLAVES.

The delegation asked me to request Mr. Bose to help them to be treated as delegates. I took the delegation to Mr. Rash Behari Bose and asked him to exert his influence with the conference authorities to get them the status of delegates and permission to read message from Bhai Parmanand, which they have described as greetings from 27 crores of Hindus. Mr. Bose told them in my presence that the idea underlying refusal of equal status to them was that they belonged to a religion of slaves, but he promised to plead with the conference authorities to allow the Mahasabha delegation to read message at the conference. Then we went to Professor Kimura Nikki (who was in Calcutta University for 25 years) who is an influential member of the conference Executive. He was rather surprised to hear the name of Hindu Maha Sabha and said "I was in India for 25 years, I never heard of this body." After some conversation with delegation, he said "So your body is opposed to Muslims". The delegation tried to make him understand that Hindu Mahasabha was more nationalistic than Indian National Congress. The professor said they were refused admission because they belonged to a political party. The delegation replied the Hindu Sabha was not a political organisation, but purely cultural body, meant to preserve Hindu culture. It is possible the delegation may be allowed to read message of greetings, which begins with a full page quotation from an article by Mahatma Gandhi on Buddhism.

"19 DRUM BEATERS."

The Reception accorded to Mahasabha delegation was very interesting. Having received a personal telegram from them, I had gone to receive them at the Tokyo station. While about 20 Buddhist delegates from India and Ceylon after reception by conference authorities were escorted to the Toya Hotel, the Mahasabha delegation was asked to parade in heavy rain by their Japanese Guide (who accompanied them from India). This Japanese friend had arranged 19 drum beaters, who took the delegation in a procession to the ditch of the Imperial Palace. Being a personal friend I also accompanied the delegation in this procession of exactly 19 drum-beaters, including the Japanese Guide. Pandit Vishva Bandhu remarked "What if we are not treated as delegates, we have been taken in a unique procession, which delegates would envy." With clothes drenching in rain we made a hurried march to the Palace Bridge, where the drum beaters (who were members of same sect of Buddhism as our Guide) performed salutation ceremony to the Emperor. Mr. Sinha an Indian friend told the delegation "Look here, the Japanese place country above their religion. Take this lesson with you."

INSULTED REPEATEDLY.

The Hindu Sabha Mission, I am sorry to say, has been repeatedly insulted. To-day when the General Conference opened, the Hinru Sabha delegates were bluntly refused to be allowed seats in the block for Indian delegates, and were told to sit in the extreme last line of ordinary visitors while I (as a journalist) and my wife were provided seats among the distinguished visitors I felt shocked to see my friends near the entrance gate, but could not help as the General Secretary was not on the spot and very few could understand English.

Subsequently however the Buddhist guide who accompanied the Hindu Sabha mission approached the head priest of the Hongonji Temple (where the Conference is being held) and he took the Hindu Sabha mission to occupy vacant seats in the block of Indian delegates. When the Conference authorities noticed it, they became furious and we could only see that their eyes were red, since the priest had no right to interfere with their arrangement. They quarrelled with the priest, but ultimately the matter was hushed up.

INDIA HUMILIATED.

Yesterday when the delegates were given a reception on the Hibiya Park Auditorium the conference authorities insulted India by not hoisting Indian flag, while flags of Japan, China, Korea, America, Britain Siam and Manchuria were, hoisted on the stage, where leaders of different delegations were seated. At first the Hindu Sabha Mission was refused a seat on the stage and the vice-President said "To-morrow", but subsequently good sense prevailed and Pandit Vishva Bandhu was allowed to sit on the stage, right under the Union Jack. I enquired of the Secretary, why Indian flag was not on the stage: he replied "Union Jack represents India." "I may add that there was no British delegate or visitor but still the Union Jack was honoured. "Slavery! thou art a curse" said I and kept quiet, since I had no right to protest against nor inclusion of Indian flag. Pandit Vishva Bandhu told me he had not seen the Union Jack, while he sat under it. But what does it matter?

SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRE IN CITY

Four Organizations Ready To Take Up Work

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will shortly decide the question of allotting the centres for social service.

There are four Social Organisations in the City, which have expressed their desire to work up these Social Service Centres at Valpakhadi.

Among these the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bombay, has offered to work the centre for social relief. There is also the Y.M.C.A. in the field, who have also offered their services for the same purpose, for the Valpakhadi Centre.

The Harijan Sevak Sangh had in the last year, commenced a scheme of social relief among the Harijans on a scientific basis.

Board's Activities.

The Board had instituted scientific inquiries into the social and economic conditions of the people through a student of social welfare. Moreover, a night school was run for the Harijans of the place and scholarships had been given to 31 students of the locality.

A training camp was run at Khandalla and a batch of youngmen were trained to carry out social welfare work among the people.

It is understood, the Board will be helped by the Gandhi Seva Sena, who will look after the Women's Section for purposes of relief. The Board proposes to conduct an all-round social relief programme among all sections of the people with due regard to the extremely backward condition of the Harijans.

With Mahatma's Guidance.

With the guidance and direction of Mahatmaji, the Board will be in a position to carry out the social relief scheme to the satisfaction of those who are in need of it.

For these reasons, the Committee of the Board are hopeful that their claims would be given due consideration by the Corporation, when they make the final selection of the organisations to carry out the necessary social relief at the Valpakhadi Centre.

A member of the Committee told a "Chronicle" representative that given a chance, they hoped to carry out the work with confidence. He was quite optimistic that the Corporation would not overlook the claims of the Board which would not make any distinction among the needy and the destitute.

'HOME NURSING' EXAM. RESULTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps, the classes in Home Nursing conducted by Sergeant-Major Dinmany B Zaveri, for the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Home Nursing Class were examined by the Board of Examiners appointed by the Medical Board of the Society, in July, 1934, and the following candidates have been declared successful in order of merit:—

Miss K B Zaveri; Mrs P R Parekh; Mrs L P Merchant; Mrs S P Pantara; Miss M G Mehta; Miss K G Shroff; Mrs K M Munshi; Mrs D J Zala and Mrs P H Jagirdar.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES —ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER THIRTY

Don't Be Chained To Advancing Years

You feel depressed—devitalized—disinclined for work or pleasure. You are unable to enjoy life.

What is the reason? You are young—not much over thirty—and ought to be full of energy. Recall your early youth—how joyful it was to live! But you have allowed the years to oppress and weary you. Life in a hot climate has hardened your arteries—the years have aged you *much too soon.*

Don't be chained to advancing years—restore the elasticity of your arteries and you will relieve the strain on your heart. Your brain will become alert again—depression will be banished—you will enjoy life to the full.

Phyllosan will give *you* renewed youth—just as it has given it to thousands all over the World. Phyllosan will impart vigour to your circulatory system, improve your health and make you look younger.

Phyllosan is a purely vegetable preparation and contains no alcohol, animal fat or harmful chemicals. It is prepared under the supervision of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Two tiny, tasteless tablets taken three times a day before meals—will mean new life to you.

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TO-DAY!

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699.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST EDITOR

Court Asked To Take Action For Alleged Contempt Of Court

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

In connection with the defamation case pending before the City Magistrate arising out of the recent Congress election, a further complaint was filed to-day before Justice Allsopp at the High Court, on behalf of Chabinath and others against Krishnakant Malaviya, Editor of the "Abhyudaya" and Gayaprasad Malaviya, Printer and Publisher, praying that action be taken against them for contempt of court and restraining them from publishing any further articles in connection with the defamation case.

The complainants alleged that the newspaper published untrue statements regarding the case while it was subjudice.

The Court ordered a notice to be issued.

A similar application for contempt of Court against the same newspaper was made on 7th August before Justice Allsopp who referred the application to the Chief Justice to be placed before a Bench of three Judges.—A.P.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF JAIL RULES

MASULIPATAM, Aug. 8.

Having finished in camera investigation into the charge that Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, ex-Member of the Congress Working Committee had arranged for despatch of papers of a local Andhra Insurance Company to Vellore Jail where he was civil disobedience prisoner for over two years and signed them as Chief Medical Officer of the Company in violation of jail discipline Mr. J. F. Hall, Excise Commissioner, Revenue Board, Madras, who was specially deputed for the purpose left for Bezawada yesterday. The Managing Director and Secretary of the Company, Dr. Pattabhi among others were examined and their statements recorded.—A.P.

British Census Of Occupations

More Women Textile Workers Than Male Ones

The British Stationery Office has published a volume containing occupational statistics derived from the 1931 census of England and Wales. The statistics relating to industries will be published in a separate volume.

The system of classification of occupations used for the 1931 census is substantially that employed in 1921, but it has been revised where necessary, says the "Manchester Guardian." The principle upon which the classification is based is the nature of the work performed, though in the case of the productive occupations the nature of the material worked in has been embodied in the scheme.

In 1921 the number of males coming under the heading "Retired or not gainfully employed" was 1,788,390, but by 1931 it had declined to 1,385,526. The number of females in 1921 was 10,634,473, but this figure rose in the decennium to 10,804,851.

The following are the figures for 1931 of the main occupational groups:

MALES.

Occupation.	1931.
Transport and communication	1,565,346
Metal workers	1,349,774
"Other and undefined workers" (mostly general labourers)	1,448,008
Agricultural	1,116,573
Commercial, finance and insurance (excluding clerks)	1,466,587
Mining and quarrying	966,210
Clerks, typists, etc	795,486
Builders, bricklayers, &c.	692,123
Wood and furniture workers	500,632
Personal service (including hotels)	402,935
Professional (excluding clerical staff)	356,726
Textile workers	301,552
Public administration and defence	290,202
Makers of textile goods and dress	276,738
Electrical apparatus makers and fitters	186,134
Painters and decorators	261,145
Warehousemen, storekeepers, &c.	254,963
Makers of food, drink, and tobacco	167,989
Stationary engine-drivers, dynamos, &c.	157,107
Printers and photographers	152,288
Entertainment & sports	91,654
Brick, pottery, and glass making	72,076
Workers in mixed or unrefined materials (vehicles, ships, &c.)	66,836
Chemical processes	39,596

FEMALES.

Personal service	1,926,978
Commercial (excluding clerks	604,833
Clerks, typists, &c.	579,945
Textile workers	574,094
Makers of textile goods and dress	542,809
Professional	389,359
Warehousemen, &c.	155,784
Metalworkers	96,120
Transport and communications	68,899
Paper and bookbinding	63,994
Agricultural	55,683
Electrical apparatus	28,445

TRADE & FINANCE

CALL MONEY IN DEMAND AT 1-1/2 Per Cent

Steady Tone In Gilt-Edged Mart

SHARP RISE IN SILVER PRICES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

BOMBAY, August 10

During the week there was steady demand for money and call funds were quoted at 1 1/2 per cent. The Government have again borrowed rupees one crore against ways and means which now totals Rs. 12 1/2 crores.

ROBUST BUYING IN SECURITIES

Gilt-edged market was active with a robust enquiry following improvement in Indian sterling securities. Textile Mill shares were also active as a result of rapid rise in raw cotton prices. Cement shares were quiet but Tata Steel shares maintained steady undertone.

SILVER PRICES SHOOT UP

The local Silver market was feverish and Thursday night process rose to Rs. 60-8 on extensive speculative buying influenced by the announcement of President Roosevelt of the nationalization of silver. Gold market was quiet and operators were hesitant fearing inflation in America.

ACTIVITY IN CITY PRODUCE MARKETS

All produce markets were lively in the city with considerable speculative buying. Cotton prices reached the highest level seen last year while Wheat and Linseed markets ruled firm on higher Chicago and Argentine advices where drought is doing serious damage to grain crops.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY

Conditions in the money market during the week were steady and call funds were in demand at about 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. Treasury bill maturities during the week amounted to Rs. 150 lacs and renewals to Rs. 175 lacs including intermediates of Rs. 25 lacs. The average yield on Treasury Bills is again raised from 1.49 per cent to 1.60 per cent. Government have again borrowed Rs. 1 crore from the Imperial Bank for Ways and Means, thus increasing their outstanding borrowings to Rs. 12 1/2 crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows a decline of Rs. 60.10 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 1 1/4 per cent; three months 1 1/2 per cent and six months 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent.

IMPREIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on August 3, 1934 shows a shrinkage of Rs. 77.51 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs 25,82,23,000 as ocmpared with Rs. 24.89 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 30.76, an increase of 1.16 per cent over last week. Cash credits and Inland bills discounted show a decline of Rs. 17.16 lacs and Rs. 39.77 lacs respectively, while Loans show a small increase of Rs. 78,000. Government deposits are up by Rs. 49.60 lacs to Rs. 7. 35 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 10.16 lacs to Rs. 75.55 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET

Giltedged were steady throughout the week with a fair amount of investment buying both for shortterm as well as mid-term bonds. 3 1/2 per cent Paper was very steady following a sharp rise in the price of 3 1/2 per cent India sterling stock in London. After opening at Rs. 89-5 the rate improved to Rs. 89-9, but eased off slightly towards the end to Rs. 89-8. 3 1/2 per cent Loan due 1947-50 gained about 4 annas to Rs. 99-6. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan rose from Rs. 105-5 to Rs. 105-9, while 1943 loan further receded to Rs. 105-15. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 112-10 5 per cent 1939-44 loan closed at Rs. 108-10 and 1940-43 loan at Rs. 109-10 5 per cent 1945/55 loan was placed at Rs. 116-14. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan is quoted at Rs 102-15 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan eased slightly to Rs 105-4 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds to Rs. 104-6.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was very steady during the week with sellers of ready T T at 1/6-1/32 and buyers at no better than 1/6-1/16. Some gold business was done for export, while merchandise bills were small. At the last bidding for one million sterling, there were heavy applications and Government allotted 40 per cent. It is believed that the majority of tenders were from Calcutta. The following are the forward quotations: August to December 1/6 1/32 sellers.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dol. 5.03 5/8 to dol. 5.10 at the end. The London-Paris cross rate opened at 76.40, but after easing off to 76.28 improved to 76.34 and closed at 76.28. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 21.44 and 58.65 respectively.

GOLD

The price of ready gold fluctuated about one anna either way of Rs. 34-5 per tola with a steady undertone. After opening at Rs. 34-5-0 the rate improved to Rs. 34-5-9, but subsequently eased off to Rs. 34-4-0 and closed at Rs. 34-4-3. Some business was transacted, particularly for forward delivery, while a limited amount of gold was bought by banks for near position. Arrivals from up-country are unchanged at some 12,000 tolas but stocks on hand have increased to about 3 lacs tolas. The daily offtake shows no change at some 3000 tolas. The quotation for sovereigns improved to Rs. 21-10-3 and Rs. 21-10-9 for ready and forward, but closed at Rs. 21-9-9 and Rs. 21-10-3 respectively. The price of gold in London declined from 138/2d to 137/10d but recovered and closed at 138/1d. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Chitral" amounted to Rs. 96.36 lacs. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs 34-5-9 and Rs 34-4-0 for ready, Rs. 34-5-6 and Rs 34-4-3 for 25th August settlement and Rs. 34-6-3 and Rs. 34-4-0 for 24th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 111.383 tn bar and coin.

SILVER

A firm tone prevailed in the silver market this week and prices showed a sharp rise of about a rupee per 100 tolas. This was influenced by advices both from New York and from London. However Shanghai responded only to a moderate extent. Ready opened at Rs 58-6 and persistently improved to Rs. 59-7. Yesterday, late at night following the announcement by President Roosevelt of the nationalization of silver rates in the local market jumped to Rs. 60.7 for ready. There was however, a reaction to Rs. 59-11 at the close. The daily offtake shows no better than 20 bars a day, while stocks on hand are still heavy at some 10,000 bars. In Shanghai the dollar improved from 1/4-1/4d to 1/4-11/16d at the close. The highest and lowest rates in London were 21-7/16d and 20⅞d for ready and 21d. and 21-7/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-7 and Rs. 58-6 for ready, Rs 60-8 and Rs. 58-7 for 29th August settlement and 60-10 and 58-9 for 27th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 21,483 in coin.

SHARES

On the Bombay Stock Exchange a dull tone prevailed during the early part of the week, but towards the end a firmer tendency was manifest particularly in the cotton mill section. This was due to a sharp rise in the price of raw cotton following the publication of the American Bureau report. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 746/14 760; Century Rs. 262/8 265 263/12 266/14; Central India Rs. 226/4 236/14; Kohinoor Rs. 150 163/12, New Great Rs. 135 136/14 135 138/2; Siplex Rs. 81/4 81/14; and Swadeshi Rs. 172/8 178/2.

In the miscellaneous section a steady but dull condition prevailed. Steel shares were dealt in freely, but price fluctuations were narrow. Until the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Steel Protection Bill is known and the bill is finally passed by the Legislature, it is generally felt that price fluctuations of these shares will be within narrow limits. The undertone of the market however, remains firm. Tata Steel ordys kept steady closing at Rs. 70-14 and Defds at Rs. 281/4. 2nd Pref. shares closed at Rs. 147. Tata Hydros were steady at Rs. 146/14. Tata Powers advanced from Rs. 1090/10 to Rs. 1118/12 and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 1471/4 to Rs. 1480. Alcock shares were almost unchanged at Rs. 185 and Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 450. Bombay Trams closed at Rs. 146/4 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 302/8. Cement shares were slightly easier. Bundis receding from Rs. 32/1 to Rs. 31/8. Indian Cements from Rs. 405 to Rs. 399/6, and Katni ordys from Rs. 343/12 to Rs. 341/4. Scindia Steam shares closed at Rs. 9-9. Railway shares showed no price changes during the week.

Imperial Bank shares reacted after last rise from Rs. 1455 to Rs. 1430 and Contributories from Rs. 358/12 to Rs. 355. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 111/14 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 29/12.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Government Comment

The following comment was issued by the U. S. Government to the last Bureau report on the 8th instant:—

"To-day's estimated production is the lowest since 1896 except for the year 1921. The yield per acre in all states to the East of the Mississippi River is above the average but in all states to the West of the Mississippi River it is below the average. Drought has curtailed the crop severely in Texas, Oklahoma and West Arkansas. If it continues, there will be a further decline. On the other hand rains would bring an improvement above the average. The Eastern Belt has improved during July. Drought has greatly reduced the probability of material damage by weevil. Weevil-index is above 1933 but considerably below the average."—Reuter.

COTTON OUTLOOK IN FAVOUR OF BULLS

Indian Cotton Attractive

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as under:—

New York	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
1/8/34	13.12	13.28	13.39	13.47
8/8/34	13.63	13.86	13.94	14.02
	+.51	+.58	+.55	+.55
	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	May.
Liverpool 1/8/34	6.82	6.80	6.81	6.81
Liverpool 8/8/34	7.14	7.13	7.14	7.13
	+.32	+.33	+.33	+.32

The keenly awaited Bureau Report was published in America yesterday and the crop estimate of 9,195,000 bales was lower than the average of the various private estimates which have been issued during the last week. As at 1st August, the condition of the crop is given as 60.4 per cent, indicating a yield of 160.9 lbs. per acre, and the cotton ginned so far is 100,000 bales. We have not yet received the details State by State, but it is apparent this low estimate is due to the long spell of unusually dry weather in that part of the cotton Belt which lies west of the Mississippi River. Just before the publication of the Report the market had been well liquidated and technically was in a healthy position. Fresh buying yesterday easily advanced prices the best part of half a cent per lb. Since the Bureau estimate was compiled, the droughty conditions in the West have continued and further deterioration must have taken place. Should weather conditions during the autumn be no better than average, and no additions be made to the present estimate, the supply of American cotton after four years will have been brought down to a normal figure. The outlook is undoubtedly in favour of the Bulls and we look for higher markets. After having been accustomed to low prices for such a long time, markets will act nervously, but we think consumers should take advantage of all temporary setbacks to secure supplies

BULLISH INTEREST.

During the past week the local market has been quietly steady awaiting the Report. There has been open a very large interest in bullish monthly options and last night option dealers to protect their positions were forced to secure considerable quantities of contracts. This buying was met by profittaking. This option position will be liquidated by the 21st of the present month, and we are of opinion such operations will be on a smaller scale next month, as after their experience this month option dealers will ask for a large premium in future dealings.

BIG CROP.

Exporters have found little fresh demand but several local Millowners wisely have been securing some of their future requirements. There are indications of further enquiry for locally made cloth.

With the advance in America the parity between Indian and American cotton has widened further, but we are of opinion caution in straddle operations is now advisable. Admittedly the new Indian crop is making very satisfactory progress but it still has to face the critical months of September and October and it would be unwise to assume so early in the growing season that a large crop in this country is a certainty. Relative to other growths Indian cotton is now at an attractive price level, which sooner or later must attract a healthy demand. In quiet markets we think purchases in the local market can be recommended.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 10

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 9 0
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	103 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 12 9
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	12 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ord	2 16 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	1 6 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co	0 6 9
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	66 10 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ord	1 6 6
Eastern Bank Ltd	6 10 0
Great Western Railway Ord Stock	52 0 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	136 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	1 19 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	102 10 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	92 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures	111 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs 1939-50	112 0 0

BANK OF ENGAND RETURN

London, Aug 9

	This week £
Total Bullion	192,200,000
Public Deposits	23,900,000
(a) Other Deposits	117,700,000
Government Securities	83,300,000
(b) Other Securities	17,100,000
Notes and Coins	59,400,000
Notes in circulation	392,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	41.95%
(a) Other Deposits including Bankers	82,000,000
(b) Other securities including discounts and advances	7,000,000

WALL STREET MARKET

New York Aug. 9

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power & Lt. Co.	5
Amer Power & Lt. 5 p.c. P. A.	13
Amer Forn. Power Com	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	49
Amer Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	17
Elec. Bond Common	12
Elec. Bond dol 5 Pfd.	38
Elec. Bond dol 6 p.c. Pfd.	41
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. and Tel.	111
Western Union Telg.	36-1/4
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	21-3/4
Baltimore & Ohio	16
Erie R. R.	13
Pennsylvannia R. R	24
Union Pacific R. R.	95
Great North Prfd.	15
National Distillers	? 19
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	12
American Tobacco B	74
Depont de Nemours	89
Canadian Pacific	14
Budd Manufacturing	5
Remington Rand	9
Alaska Juneau	21
Amer. Water Works Elec. 6 p.c. Pfd.	65
Elec. Bond & Share dol 6 Pfd.	43
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.	13
Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co	4
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	3
B. F. Goodrich Company	11
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	2
Montgomery Ward & Co. Inc.	23
Phillips Petroleum Company	17
United Corporation	4
United States Rubber Company	17
Bethlehem Steel	29
United States Steel	35
American Smelting	39
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada	25-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	13
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco	41
International Harvestor	27
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21
General Motors	30-1/2
Packard Motors	3
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Phillips Petrol	15
Mid Con. Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14-1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg	12
Chase Bank	25-1/4
National City Bank	23-1/4
Sun Life of Canada	350
Celanese Corp. of Amer.	22
General Foods	29
National Dairy	17
Amer. Locomotive	18
Amer. Pow & Lt. dol. 6 Pfd.	15
Columbia Gas & Elec. dol. 6 Pfd	66
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	21
American Locomotive Company	17
Continental Oil Company	18
Eaton Manufacturing Coy.	14
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Coy.	23
Int. Tel & Tel. Corptn.	10
Noranda Mines Ltd	45
St. Regis Paper Com.	2
United Lt. & Pow Co 'A'	2

Market more active and higher on news of Silver Nationalization

Brokers loan down dol. 58 millions

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

	Cwts.
Wheat	584
Linseed	4,658
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	746
Gingellyseed	676
Poppyseed	32
Groundnuts	3,988
Castorseed	2,699
Rice	14,193
Mowraseed	649
Gram	557
Joowar	363
Barley	109
Bairee	1,035
	Tons.
Coal	186

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 26/4; Highest Rs. 26/8/6; Closing Rs. 26/7

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/1; Highest Rs. 27/4/6; Lowest Rs. 27; Closing Rs. 27/3/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 17/12; Closing Rs. 17/13/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 24/5; Closing Rs. 24/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 27/14; Highest Rs. 27/15; Lowest Rs. 27/10/6; Closing Rs. 27/12

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th August 1934.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,83,67,25
Reserver Coin and bullion.—	
Silver coin in India	85,21,99
Gild bullion in India	41,55,29
Silver bullion in India	13,73,30
Securities (purchase prices) in India	39,84,98
Securities (purchase prices) in England	12,31,69

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 9

Broach J/A opening 226 1/4; highest 229; lowest 226 1/4; close 229

Broach A/M 1935 opening 235 1/4; highest 237; lowest 235; close 237

Oomra D/J opening 205 1/2; highest 207; lowest 205 1/2; close 206 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 149 1/4; highest 150 1/4; lowest 149 1/4; close 150 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 28

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 6

TRADING IN SILVER SUSPENDED

New York, Aug 9

Trading in New York silver suspended and the market is awaiting further details. Spot silver prices were raised by 1 1/4 cents to 49 1/4 cents while forward positions were fixed 49.96.

BANK RATES

London 2 per cent
New York 1 1/2 per cent.
Berlin 4 per cent
France 2 1/2 per cent
Tokiyo 3.65 per cent
Bombay 3 1/2 per cent

Mighty! Coming! Magnificient!

A MARVEL OF SCREEN ACHIEVEMENT

NEW SUBJECT S. P. KAURA NOVEL TREATMENT

presents

"TO-DAY"

"AJKAL or SUNERI LAHER"

The greatest screen jewel produced in India depicting the present and the glorious future.

A production of rare merit replete with flaming romance, blood curdling stunts and breath taking situations vigorous action, crisp humour, hearty laughs, enchanting dances, scintilating melodies, gorgeous settings and scenery, mystery pathos and perfect technique.

FEATURING:

The king among artist,
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The beloved heroine in all her glory
Miss SHANTA KUMARI
The greatest comedian of India,
MOHD. HADI
The greatest villain character.
GULAM MOHD.
The dashing screen beauty,
Miss ERMELINE
The famous songstress and radio star,
Miss SUNDRABAI
and
A galaxy of other screen gems and technicians.

Produced and directed by:—
CHOWDARY
whose very name spell success
Audography by
Mr. P. N. AURORA,
Cinematography by
Mr. Y. D. SARPOTDAR

A GOLD MOHOR SOUND PICTURE 160, Tardeo Bombay.

"Mysore Silk Hand-kerchiefs"

Have you TRIED the NEW MYSORE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS ?

We advise you to do so.

They are
as Cheap in Price
as They are
EXCELLENT in QUALITY.

Ready Stocks can be had from

GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, MYSORE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Authorised Capital	.. ..	Rs 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.. ..	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	.. ..	Rs. 5,27,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.. ..	Rs 5,62,50,000

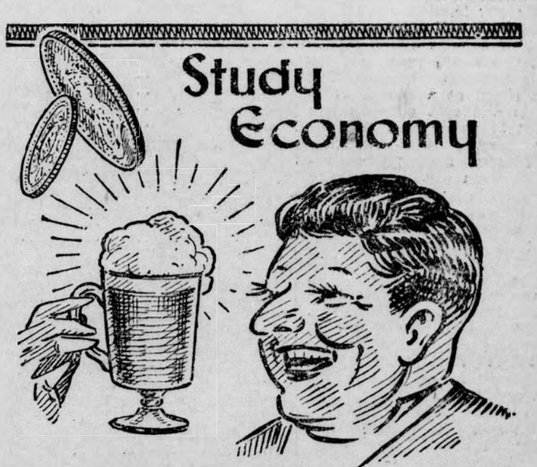
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Study Economy



Value for Money - With 'Pep' & Cheer, Is what you get In Pure 'S' Beer!

"S" Insist on S BEER IN 27 oz. BOTTLES

Silver Announcement Pulls Up Cotton Prices

A STEP TOWARDS INFLATION

Drought Continues In The West

MORE BUSINESS IN CLOTH AT HIGHER PRICES

BOMABY, Aug. 9.

During the early part of the day New York cotton prices declined 13 points on Thursday on heavy far eastern realising which caused execution of stop orders. Later on prices advanced on outside buying owing to announcement by Washington regarding silver.

Drought continues over the Western Belt and the critical month of August is living up to its reputation of being dangerous month, more for forming opinion than for the crop itself. It is the time for the speculator's harvest; the cotton harvest comes afterwards.

Bombay, August 10.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on general long liquidation but rallied later on absence of rain in drought sections and bullish political news regarding silver.

FEVERISH TONE

So far there is no relief to the cotton crop in the West Belt and there was increased demand for cloth and yarn at higher rates. The market is keenly following development in weather and the abnormal heat and calamity in grain crops is inducing fresh speculative buying. The action by the U. S. Government regarding silver is considered a step towards inflation and all markets continue feverish with increasing speculative activity.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with October 13.62. There was heavy far eastern long liquidation and stop orders were caught and prices declined 12 points from the opening level and October reached the lowest of the day 13.50c.

Government announcement regarding silver was followed by active outside buying and in the absence of any selling prices readily advanced 34 points from the lowest level and October option reached a fresh high level 13.84. Cotton growers are awaiting for 15 cent level to sell. The market closed very steady at a rise of 19 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 13.95c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was active with a fairly large speculative buying. The market closed at a rise of 17 to 16 points and spot cotton prices improved 17 points at 13.80c.

On Thursday the Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open at unchanged prices but the market opened very steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Outside orders were mixed and general buying due to unfavourable weather news met with profit-taking. Later on there was heavy speculative buying from London and Bombay. Prices declined on poor New York opening and heavy straddle selling. Prices fluctuated within the range of 10 points and the market closed at a net decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 24 points at 7.39d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close October, January and March positions were quoted at 5.39.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady with a good enquiry for Sakels which are now attractive. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points with spot Sakel 25 points up at 8.91. Uppers futures improved one to four points and spot Upper cotton prices rose 22 points at 7.37d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was active on bullish American advices. Sakels futures advanced 12 to 13 points while Ashmouni futures gained 23 to 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 13.84 plus 21 (2-24 p.m.)

Lowest 13.50 —13 (11-11 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 7.22 plus 08 (2-45 p.m.)

Lowest 7.12—02 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market very active. Market would have been better but for straddlers reversing straddles by selling here and buying in New York. Weather continues unfavourable.

New York: During the morning declined on Longs realizing caused by execution of stop orders. Later rallied owing to announcement by Washington regarding silver. Cotton goods market—yarn market—more business done at higher prices.

New York: Government's action with regard to silver is considered as a step towards inflation. Active demand for dry goods increased. Fixing Spot Houses buying. Market acting well. Looks higher.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Silver nationalized at 50.01

New York: United States Government's taking over Silver influenced renewed outside buying, absorbed heavy selling to realize.

Memphistoun: Excessive heat continues; light to moderate rainfall East Texas, Louisiana; expect some decline; would buy on a moderate break; moisture insufficient.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

9-18 a.m.: Excessive heat continues in Western and Central Belts. Scattered showers in Eastern Belt. Western Belt generally fair; all balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

8-32 p.m.: Advanced on reported nationalisation silver.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Crop outlook remains bullish although to-day's advance mainly due to doubtful inflationary expectations connected with silver developments.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 9.

October 1934	.. ..	13.82+19
December 1934	.. ..	13.96+18
January 1935	.. ..	14.01+15
March 1935	.. ..	14.12+18
May 1935	.. ..	14.18+16
July 1935	.. ..	14.21+14
Middling Spot	.. ..	13.95+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 9.

October 1934	.. ..	13.79+17
December 1934	.. ..	13.93+16
January 1935	.. ..	13.97+16
Middling Spot	.. ..	13.80+17

NEW YORK.
New York, August 9.

New York 10-55 a.m.—		
October 1934	.. ..	13.63
December 1934	.. ..	13.76
January 1935	.. ..	..
New York Noon Call—		
October 1934	.. ..	13.53
December 1934	.. ..	13.69
January 1935	.. ..	13.73

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 9.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 9.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934	..	7.16
September 1934	..	7.15
October 1934	.. 7.16	7.13—01
November 1934	..	7.11—01
December 1934	..	7.11—01
January 1935	.. 7.15	7.12—01
February 1935	..	7.12—01
March 1935	.. ..	7.12—02
April 1935	.. ..	7.11—02
May 1935	.. ..	7.11—02
June 1935	.. ..	7.10—02
Middling Spot	..	7.39+24

INDIAN COTTON,
Liverpool August 9

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.52
Fine (Good Staple)	5.67
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.82
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.57
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.72
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.87
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.67
Fine	3.77
Superfine	3.87
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.87
Fine	3.97
Superfine	4.07

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 9.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-1/2 sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: North and South Carolina partly cloudy with local showers. Georgia and Florida partly cloudy scattered thundershowers.

Central: Partly cloudy with continued heat.

West: Partly cloudy to unsettled.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 8th August 6,106 bales.

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,435,394 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,434,620 bales

Decrease 59,223 bales

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 9.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
October 1934	8.67
November 1934	8.69
December 1934	8.73
January 1935	8.77
March 1935	8.82
May 1935	8.87
F. G. F. Spot	8.91

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, August 9.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 9.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-7/16
Forward	21-7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 9.

Gold bars Fine per oz .. £6-18/1

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, August 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spof 10-3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 9.

T. T. London on :—

Berlin	12.89
Amsterdam	7.43-3/4
Brussels	21.43-1/2
Madrid	36.79
Milan	58.65
Berne	15.42-1/4
Paris	76.28
Prague	121.18
T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate ..	5.07 3/4

SEEDS.
London, August 9.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-5-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-12-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-10-0.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-1-3.

Cottonseed Bombay. (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep/Dec. sellers 21/4-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, August 9.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105-1/8
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	104-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON METALS.
London, August 9.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	229

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 10

Following a rise of 19 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 240 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 237-12 as the advance in New York was mainly due to weakness of Dollar Exchange. There was some tired long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 237-4. At this best bazar operators were buying owing to unfavourable weather in America and prices advanced to Rs. 238-8. the market was quiet again with scattered long liquidation and prices receded to Rs. 238.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 6 points and recorded a rise of 11 points. In the local market prices advanced to Rs. 238/12 but again declined as Liverpool was six points up. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	229 8 0
Broach A/M.	237 12 0
Oorma D/J.	207 8 0
Bengal D/J	148 12 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 10.

Bengal Superfine	157/69
Bengal Fine	148/59
Bengal F.G.	143/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148/50
Sindh-Punjab F G.	143/45
Wardha-Hingt	219/21
Nagpur Savner	217/19
Pundhurna	209/211
Yeotmal	207/309
Arvi	206/207
Ellichpur	206/207
Amraoti-Borar	203/205
Khamgaon	203/205
Mulkapur	200/202
Khandesh	197/99
Jalna/Sailu	200/202
Burwah Sanavad	207/209
Broach Fine	231/35
Punjab/American	239/44
Punjab/American mix	231/34
Cambodia	289/94
Miraj/Sangli	229/34
Compta Good	234/39
Bugalkot	209/214
Kampala	369
Busoga	367
Jinja	364
Manza	359

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 10.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-Pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	146	282,789
Central India	46	228,360
Barsi and Nagar	...	178,742
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	50,701
Berar	135	459,928
Central Provinces	68	115,990
Total Oomras	395	1,316,510
Dholera	...	146,156
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,164
Rajputana	200	60,012
Sind-Punjab	7	186,008
Broach	156	331,705
Goompta & Dharwar	688	80,339
Westerns-Northerns	681	56,258
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	691	42,247
Persian	...	2,250
American	...	26,384
Egyptian & African	...	180,444
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	2,818	2,438,212

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.

In full-Pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	116	376,416
Japan & China	2,102	1,057,204
Coast Ports	...	20,538
Up-country by Rail	...	122,064
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	20,390
Total	2,218	1,596,612

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Aug. 10.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal—				
U. P.	... 145	141	138	133
Punjab	... 145	141	138	133
Rajputana	... 145	141	138	133
Oomra No.	210	207	205	201 ...
C. P. No. 1	222	219	217	213 ...
C. P. No. 2	215	212	210	206 ...
Broach No. 2	... 235	232	230	228
Punjab-Ame.	... 242	239	237	235
Surat	... 295	292	289	286
Rajpipla	... 293	290	287	284
Navsari	... 297	294	291	288

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 10

Following a rise of 20 points in Argentine linseed the local linseed market opened at Rs. 75- and improved to Rs. 7-5-3 for September delivery on scattered buying. At this level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 7-5 while May was quoted at Rs. 6-15. With further improvement in Chicago wheat the local wheat opened at Rs. 4/5 for September delivery on active speculative buying.

Later on there was scattered liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 4-4-9 while May was quoted at Rs. 4-8-9. At the close quotations were as under:

Linseed September	7 5 9
Linseed May	7 0 3
Wheat September	4 5 9
Wheat January	4 11 0
Wheat May	4 11 6

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 9.

July	15.30+.20
August	15.39+.18
September	15.51+.25

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 9

September	1.70—01
December	1.87+01
March	1.91 +01
May	1.96 +01

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 10

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/8
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec 35.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-Feb
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Feb/March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2
Banks buying T T 260
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 7/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 104
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.09 9th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 11/16 10th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 10th instant
Java/London 7.38 3/4 9th instant
London/Paris 76.28 9th instant
London/Belgium 21.43 9th instant
London/Switzerland 15.42 9th instant
London/Italy 58.65 9th instant
London/Berlin 12.89 9th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 9th instant
London/New York 5.07 3/4 9th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.43 3/4 9th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-18-0 1/2 8th instant £6-18-1 9th instant
Silver London Ready 20 15/16 8th instant 21 7/16 9th instant
Silver London Forward 21 8th instant 21 7/16 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 49.00 8th instant closed 9th instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 8th instant 13/16 per cent 9th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 8th instant 1 1/8 per cent 9th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY :—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Steady

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 9.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug. sellers 27/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 27/3.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. nominal 29/6.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool—
Liverpool New York October 141 at Cross Rate 5.09
Bombay-Liverpool—
Broach A/M 1935 239 Liverpool May 1935 7.14 Rs. 70 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 239 New York May 14.18 Rs. 68 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.09

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 10

On Thursday, London silver prices advanced to 1/2d to 21 7/16d on American buying. New York market was feverish following Government announcement and trading in futures was suspended and prices were fixed at 49.46. Last night the local silver market witnessed sensational rise and prices were pushed up to Rs. 60/8. To-day the market opened at Rs. 59-14 and declined to Rs. 59-10. At this level there was some covering and prices improved to Rs. 59-12. The gold market was quiet on weakness of dollar and under scattered selling prices were quoted at Rs. 34-4-9. The tone was quiet. The future of silver prices entirely depends upon the U. S. Government and while there exists a bullish feeling in the local market, it will be advisable to secure profits on strong markets with a view to replace on weak markets. There is a large option business in the local market and operators are heavily long.

Ready silver	59 12 0
September settlement	59 12 0
October settlement	59 13 6
Ready gold	34 4 6
September settlement	34 4 9
October settlement	34 5 0

GOLD GOES UP

Bombay, Aug 10
7 p.m.

In the evening there was a sensational rise in gold. Dollar Exchange was quoted 5.10 but Franc cross rate was reported below 76.00. There was a sudden outburst of speculative buying and prices jumped annas eight to Rs. 34-12. At this level there was long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 34-8. The market was unsettled and considerable nervousness was in evidence.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 9

PER 100 LBS
October 74 7/8 —1/8d
December 77 5/8—1/8d
March 79 3/4 plus 1/8d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 9

PER BUSHEL—
September 1-10 1/4 plus 1 1/4c
December 1-13 1/4 plus 1 1/2c
May 1-16 1/8 plus 1 1/2c
Tone: Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewed Activity In Steel Shares

PETROL SHARES LOOK UP

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

The local Share Bazar displayed good undertone with a renewed speculative support. Professional operators were keen buyers in Tata Steel shares. The demand was general and Dfds. Ordinaries and second preference shares resumed upward movement.

It is believed that the monthly production report of Tata Steel is likely to show considerable increase in the finished Steel. Some operators also believe that the report of the Select Committee regarding the Protection Bill, will be also favourable and the market was active with a good turnover.

Andhra and Power shares were quiet but steady while mill shares recorded a small decline on long liquidation. Cement shares were neglected and Tata Construction shares met with realising. There was active buying in Petrol shares in anticipation of four annas dividend.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 761 and declined to Rs. 757. Later on prices improved and closed at Rs. 760/10. Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 165 and declined to Rs. 162/8. Nagpur Mill Shares opened at Rs. 237 and after improving to Rs. 239 closed at Rs. 236/14. Tata Power Shares opened at Rs. 1,118 and after declining to Rs. 1,112 closed at Rs. 1,117/8. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 282 and improved to Rs. 285. There was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 282 but again advanced and closed at Rs. 286/14. Imperial Bank Shares advanced to Rs. 1,442/8. Central and India Bank Shares were steady. Bellapur sugars were steady at Rs. 216/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 10

Bombay Dyeing	761	757	760
Century	267	264	265
Central India	237	235	236
Colaba	103		
Kohinoor	165	161	165
New Great	135	136	
Simplex	82	83	
Swadeshi	178	180	178
Bundi	31/10	30/8	30/10
Indian Cement	398	397	400
Tata Steel Defd	282	285	282 286
Tata Steel Ord	71/-	71/8	71 71/12
Bombay Steam	303		
Bombay Burma	449	448	450 449
Tata Hydro	146/14		
Andhra	1481	1480	
Tram	146		

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay Aug. 10.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	10
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	760	10
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	265	0
100 Central India	236	14
100 Colaba	103	2
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
I. E. D Sassoon	0-2-0	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	92	3
100 Gokak	152	8
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	111	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	66	4
100 Kohinoor	162	8
250 Laxmi	707	8
100 Madhowji	9	12
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1285	0
250 Model	56	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	137	8
100 Oosmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	285	0
25 Sassoon Silk	43	12
1000 Shulapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	81	4
100 Swadeshi	178	2
100 Swan	48	12
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	97	8
25-50 Central	29	14
500 Imp. F. Paid	1442	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	355	0
50-100 India	111	8
5 Union	5	1
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	31	10
70 Gwalior	91	8
250 Indian	400	10
40 Katni Def.	1276	4
100 Katni Ord.	341	4
75 Okha	163	2
10 Punjab	21	6
100 Shahabad	348	12
70 United	38	12
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	12	8
15-75 New India	34	8
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	161	4
1000 Andhra Valley	1480	0
10 Ajmer	9	3
50 Bombay Tram	146	4
100 Bom. Suburban	143	12
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	195	0
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	146	14
1000 Tata Power	1117	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Amr Patty	122	0
100 C. Province	92	4
100 Dhon. Baramati	89	0
100 Gujrat	72	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	12
100 Pachora Jamner	84	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	94	0
500 Tapty Valley	765	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	21	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 10

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/8/6.
3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/8/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/10
5 per cent 1045/55 Sett 116/13
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
(CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 99/7
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 105/15
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/11
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/5

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/8 and improved to Rs. 89-9-6. Next settlement was quoted 1 1/2 anna lower. The tone was steady.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Cotton Broach A/M.	29	0	0
Cotton monthly	6	4	0
Silver Shravan	1	0	0
Silver Bhadarva	2	2	0
Gold Shravan	0	3	3
Gold Bhadarva	0	6	0
Linseed Sept.	0	3	0
Linseed May	0	12	9
Wheat May	0	8	0
Castorseed Sept.	0	12	0
Castorseed May	3	0	0
Groundnuts March	3	6	0

MATURING TREASURY BILLS

August 14	1,50,00,000
August 21	1,00,00,000
August 28	1,00,00,000

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Java Ready	13 15 3
S. S. Arabia	4 0 9
S. S Himalaya	4 1 3
S. S. Nawab	4 1 6
S. S. Ranee	4 0 9
S. S. Nurmahal	4 0 9
July Shipment	4 1 0
A/S. Shipment	4 0 9
O/D. Shipment	4 0 6

30 Tata Steel Def.	286	14
75 Tata Steel Ord.	71	14
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	183	12
50 Belapur Sugar	215	4
250 Bom. Steam	303	2
125 Bom. Burma	448	12
50 Bom. Burma Conty.	148	2
3sh. B. B. Petrol	3	11
50 Bom. Telephone	97	4
100 Ind. Bleaching	133	12
100 Ind. Radio Df.	552	8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy	527	8
1000 Port Canning	582	8
15 Scindia	9	9
30 Tata Construction	82	8
25 Tata Oil	20	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6 p c Bombay Steam	291	4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	82	8
5 p c Central India	468	12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7½ p c Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p c Tata Hydro	135	10
7½ p c Tata Power	1372	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7-1/2 Tata Steel 2nd	149	0
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c Vishnu	640	0

Latest Commercial News

DECLINE OF 19 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Speculative And Wall Street Selling

BULLION UNCHANGED BUT WHEAT QUIET

Rubber And Jute Firm But Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

On Friday, crossrates maintained a steady tone.

SPECULATIVE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON.

Heavy realising depressed New York cotton prices to-day. Foreign advices were weak and speculative selling was in evidence.

BULLION PRICES UNCHANGED.

London gold and silver prices were unchanged.

SMALL DECLINE IN WHEAT.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened steady but thereafter slightly declined on profit-taking.

JUTE AND RUBBER FIRM.

Tin was quiet but jute and rubber were firm.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was active while Giltedged securities were steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, Aug. 10.

Previous closing	13.82
To-day's opening	13.72
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing	13.63
Difference	—.19

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 227-12
April-May	Rs. 236

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Previous closing	7.13
To-day's opening	7.19
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	7.08
Difference	—.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 10.

Heavy realising characterised the cotton market to-day whereon prices declined 20 points from the previous closing. Bearish weather reports, lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling were responsible for the opening of October option with a decline of 10 points at 13.72 which further declined to 13.61 on liquidation and Wall Street selling

At this level there was some support and October advanced to the opening level but the market failed to maintain strength and again eased on speculative selling and easier foreign advices October reaching 12.63.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.63 with a decline of 19 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 10.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(13.64/13.62) 13.74/13.72
December	(13.81/13.78) 13.89/13.88
January	(13.86/13.85) 13.96/13.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October	(7.16) 7.19
American December	(7.14) 7.17
Egyptian October	(8.66) 8.71
Egyptian November	(8.69) 8.74

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 10. 10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 236-12 and Rs. 236-4 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 236-4 with a decline of 14 points in New York futures.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 9-8-34	69000	92000
Receipts Yesterday 9-8-34	9000	10000
Exports to date 9-8-34	68000	165000
Stock at Ports 3-8-34	2408000	2996000
Stock Interior Town 3-8-34	1134000	2996000
Stock Liverpool 3-8-34	956000	825000
Visible Supply 3-8-34	5293000	6476000
Quantity in Sight 3-8-34	29000	61000
Quantity out of Sight 3-8-34	22000	52000

93 INCHES OF RAIN IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Aug 10.

Ratnagiri is having a spell of bad weather for some days past.

A sudden change occurred this noon when it rained very heavily accompanied by strong wind. Fever is general in the city owing to unsettled weather. About 93 inches of rain have so far been recorded which is about 20 inches above normal. The sky continues to be heavily clouded and further heavy rain is threatened.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 10.

Previous closing	5.09 3/4
To-day's opening	5.09
To-day's closing	5.08 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 10.

Previous closing	5.07 3/4
To-day's opening	5.08 1/4
To-day's closing	5.09 1/8
Difference	+.01 3/8

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 10.

Previous closing	76.28
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.34
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 10.

London Exchanges opened firm with the sterling dollar at 508 1/4 which further appreciated to 509 1/2.

The sterling-dollar crossrate closed at 5.09 1/8.

The Franc opened at 76.34 and remained steady at the same rate.

The Sterling Franc crossrate closed at 76.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 10.

China sold.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	21 7/16d.	21 7/16d.
Forward	21 7/16d.	21 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 10.

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-1

BULLION

London, Aug. 10.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (21 7/16d) 21 7/16d
Gold per ounce (£6-18-1) £6-18-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 10.

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 10. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.75) 5.75
New York on Bombay (38-12) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.65) 58.65
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/2) 1-4 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The local silver market opened firm but with a tendency of profit-taking at Rs. 59/9, 59/10 and 59/12. During the day there was a slight advance, as there was no encouragement from Shanghai but later in the evening prices advanced to Rs. 59/14, 59/15 and 60 on speculative buying following favourable London cables.

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/6 and 34/5 and advanced to Rs. 34-12 speculative buying and thereafter reacted to Rs. 34-8.

JAM MILLS' CONTRIBUTION.

Seth Vithaldas Naranji, in a letter to Shrimati Amrit Kaur informs that he has forwarded two bales of saris and two bales of shirting to the Secretary, Gauhati Flood Relief Committee.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Liverpool wheat opened firm at 74 3/8 for October and at 77 for December and advanced on commission houses buying but later declined on profit-taking.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 10.

Chicago wheat opened steady at lower levels with September at 109 3/4 and December at 112 3/4 and declined on commission houses selling but later prices slightly advanced on general buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 10.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 53 3/4 and ruled easy in sympathy with wheat.

Chicago rye opened steady with September 90 1/2. Trading was somewhat active with profit-taking.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 10.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 7/8 buyers £229 sellers) £227 3/4 buyers £228 sellers. Irregular
Lead (£10 13/16 buyers £10 15/16 sellers) £11 1/8 buyers £11 3/16 sellers. Firm.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 3/4 to £32 1/4) £31 3/4 to £32 1/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
The next sale will take place on Aug 13

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept. (£14 1/2) £14 3/4 value.
Dundee August (£17) unquoted.
Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/8) 7 9/16 paid and value.
Oct-Dec. (7 5/8) 7 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (£12 7/8) £12 7/8 paid Hull.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10 1/8) 10 1/8 sellers.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Prints And Fancies For Bombay

(By Mail.)

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Overseas buyers of cloth and yarn still mistrust the present level of values, and little business is being booked. The most important feature of the week is the new agreement among spinners in the Royton district, not only to increase their margin of profit, but also to reaffirm their intention of holding to the price-fixing scheme.

CLOTH.

One or two lines of white yarn dhooties have been sold for Calcutta and a number of transactions have been recorded in sarries, sateens and fancies. Karachi has made further purchases of white shirtings and has been a persistent buyer of medium and fine mulls and jaconets. Madras has only done a quiet miscellaneous business, but there has been steady buying of dyed goods, prints and fancies from Bombay, Delhi and Amritsar, while Cawnpore has picked up lines of dhooties and fancies.

Poplins, brocades, fancies and bleaching cloth have been taken by Shanghai, but there has been nothing worth mentioning for Hong-Kong. Lawns, cambrics and fancies have been in request Rangoon and several small lots of fine mulls, supers and specialities have gone through for Singapore and the Straits Settlement. The only South American markets that have operated with any freedom have been the Argentine and Columbia, both of which have been steady buyers of poplins, linings, prints and sateens. Both Persia and Iraq have bought a few piece-dyed goods and rather more has been done for Egypt in fine mulls, tanjibs and white shirtings. Dominion markets are displaying an interest in a variety of cloths, prominent among which are fine poplins, high-class dress goods, heavy drills, fancy shirtings and twills.

YARNS.

A steady, but not a large business, has been arranged in yarns for the hosiery and lace trades, and certain producers of tyre yarns have sold heavily.

The only spinners who are selling production are those engaged on specialities. Deliveries are variable but are substantially in excess of sales. The situation in Germany has been easier and deliveries of fine yarns for the glove-making industry have been resumed, but there has been only a small amount of new business.

HOME RAILS AND FOREIGN ISSUES STRONG

GOOD UNDERTONE IN ALL SECTIONS

Reactionary Decline In Rubber

WALL STREET WEAK AFTER FIRM OPENING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

On the Stock Exchange, after the renewed burst of strength, business slackened mainly owing to the weekend account but the undertone practically in all sections continued good. Both foreign and Home rails were strong, the latter on settlement of the wages question.

In commodities, rubber opened strong in sympathy with America, but later reacted on less favourable advices. Wheat was quieter pending Bureau report but in maize larger volume of business was done at fluctuating prices.

Wall Street after opening steady weakened on profit-taking.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 10.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 10. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were fairly active. Giltedgeds were steady. Homerails were steadier. Industrials were generally well-supported.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 7/8) £80 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8 £105 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 3/8) £115 1/2
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 3/4) dol 9 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5 1/4
Musical Industries (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-9) 40-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd. (35-10 1/2) 35-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-9) 8-9
Woolsworth New Ord (103-0) 103-0
Swedish Match (7-3) 7-3
Dunlop Rubber (45-10 1/2) 46-4 1/2
University Ordinary (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2
Ford Motors (32-6) 32-6
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/4) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (120-0) 121-3
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (128-6) 128-6
P and O S N Co., Defd (15-9) 16-1 1/2
Distillers (88-10 1/2) 88-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (12-6) 12-6
British Celonese (11-0) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-7 1/2) 46-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-3) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels (24 3/8) 25
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51 1/2
L M S Ord (£25) £25 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Southern Defds (£22) £23
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£128 1/2) £128 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£81) £81 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (246-3) 257-6
Godul (175-0) 185-0
Moddar New (71-4 1/2) 72-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (217-6) 217-6
Spring Mines (135-0) 135-0
Union Corporation (137-6) 146-3

QUICK ADVANCE IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Jute shares opened at a substantial advance over yesterday's closing and registered quick advance on firm Hessian market and hectic bear covering closing being a shade weaker. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/9 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/9 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/10; 5 per cent loan 1935 102/9; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/14 small lot; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/10 small lot

Bank:—Imperial Conty 352/8.

Cottons:—Bowreah ordy 255; Dunbar ordy 130 small lot.

Coals:—Bhalgora 2/14; Burrakur 14; East India 17/12; Equitable 23/6; New Beerbhoom 13/8; Sendra 12/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 342 small lot; Anglo India 390; Auckland 223; Agarpara Pref 121; Bally 182; Belvedere 383; Barnagore 162; Birla pref 110; Clive ordy 31/9; Dalhousie 360/8; Fort Gloster 558; Fort William 285; Gourepore 505 small lot; Howrah 54/3; Hukumchand ordy 14/9; Kamarhatty 560; Kanknarrah 482/8; Kelvin 558 small lot; Lansdowne 156 small lot; National 24/14; Nuddea 35/14; Orient 214; Presidency 5/13; Union 460/8.

Miscellaneous Tavoy tin 4/10; Bengal Chemical ordy 306 small lot cum div; Agra Electric 103 ex div; Benares Electric 13/4; Bengal Telephone old issue 16/8; Bengal Telephone pref 15; Jubbulpore Electric 11/8 ex. div. Upper Ganges Electric 10/4; Bengal Iron 3/14; Indian Iron and Steel 6/12; Ivan Jones 2/14; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 7/6; India General Navigation ordy 96; Port Shipping 14/4 small lot.

Sugars:—Balrampur 15/2; Carew and Co. 19/8 odd lot; New Savan 13/8; Purtabpore ordy 14/4.

Teas:—Bishnauth 32/12; Eastern Cachar 11/8; Ethelbarrie 13/12; Hattikhira 29; Hasimara 45/6; Kodala 236/8 small lot; Texpore 12.

Rubbers:—Alor Gajah 1 point 46 cts; Borelli 2 points 70 cts; Kempas 3 point 50 cts; New Serendah 3 point 32 1/2 cts; Tapah 2 points 40 cts; Utan Simpan 2 point 75 cts.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 10. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-0) 43-0
Donaro Tea (57-6) 58-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (26-1 1/2) 26-9
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (37-6) 37-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (61-3) 62-6
Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 13-0
Rio Tintos (16 3/4) 16 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (48-10 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Rand Mines (141-3) 141-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagla (7-9) 7-9
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£20 1/4) £20 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 10.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 28 3/4) dol 30 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 7/8) dol 13 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 34 1/8) dol 34 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/4 ex div) unquoted.

AGREEMENT AT LAST

Railways To Restore Wage Cuts Partially

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Protracted negotiations over Railwaymen's wages brought a happy conclusion this afternoon, when agreement was reached between the Trunk Lines and the Trade Unions, providing a partial restoration of cuts instituted in 1931.

These cuts were two and a half percent on all earnings with an additional two and a half per cent on earnings over 40 shillings per week.

From October, Companies will restore one and a quarter per cent and from next January a further one and a quarter

It is estimated that partial restoration will cost from one and a half to two million sterling About 4,00,000 workers are affected—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, August 10.

Mantua, Legy, London.
Bankura, Rankin, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, August 10.

Mantua, Legg, Kobe.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Carignano, Cosulich, Batavia.
Hallanger, Abrahmann, Batoum.
Pres. Van Buren, Weaver, N. York.

Bombay, August 11.

Ranchi, Shore, London.
Kidderpore, Draper, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 10.

Steamer C|o Guildford for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S S Mantua:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Mantua arrived in harbour on Friday from London, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo, 108 salcon and 8 deck-passengers, and hence she sailed on the same day for China and Japan ports, with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and 85 through passengers.

S S Ranchi:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Ranchi will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura arrived in harbour on Friday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 9 deck-passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Carignano:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Carignano sailed yesterday for Batavia with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Hallanger:—The S Vaccum Oil Coy's steamer Hallanger sailed yesterday for Batoum with ballast.

S S President Van Buren:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Van Buren sailed yesterday for New York with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kidderpore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Kidderpore will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

S S Ranchi for London.—4 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.

S S President Van Buren for New York.—67 bags rape seed, A Virji & Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 350 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe.—150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

S S Victoria, Agents, L Triestino from Genoa.—26 cases lamps; 1044 cases rayon yarn; 33 cases paste; 68 cases cheese; 85 cases vermouth; 88 cases art silk yarn; 9 cases fez; 20 cases colour; 35 cases mocoroni; 104 cases machinery; 52 cases German silver; 10 bales silk waste; 12 cases leather; 220 cases art silk embroidered cotton cloth.

From Naples:—12245 bags potatoes; 45 bags primus stove; 182 cases art silk yarn; 20 cases fruits.

From Patrasso.—15 bundles currents.

S S Massirah, Agents, G Tdg. Co. Ltd. from Liverpool.—38 cases cotton yarn; 20 cases cotton piece goods; 195 cases cotton; 50 cases woollens; 43 drums colour; 25 cases leather belting; 62 cases e'ware; 25 cases beer; 3260 cases soap; 72 cases wool tops; 35 cases bobbins; 32 cases tiles; 24 cases floor cloth; 67 bales cotton; 107 cases covers; 60 cases whisky; 22 cases nails; 150 case springs; 25 cases corks; 537 case tyres; 50 cases china clay; 23 cases paper; 231 cases insulators; 34 cases confectionary; 36 cases bedsteads; 116 cases hammers; 555 cases machinery; 25 cases corks; 276 drum chemical; 114 cases silk yarn; 66 bundles steel; 200 bundles steel circles; 50 drums flit; 100 drums grease; 73 drums dyes; 615 drums lub. oil; 40 bundles y.m. circles.

From Glasgow.—49 cases cotton; 120 cases ale; 807 cases beer; 87 cases wine; 331 cases whisky; 172 cases pipes; 140 cases tyres; 400 cases jars; 75 cases safety fuses; 60 cases cisterns; 224 cases tubes; 540 cases sewing machinery; 38 cases valves; 273 bundles steel bars; 23 cks. chemical.

From Alexandria.—25 bales cotton.

From Port Said.—407 drums chemical; 40 cases olive oil.

WHY BLAME SOCIALISTS?

All Of Them Have Record Of Jail Service Says Masani

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

Questioned by the "United Press" in connection with the report that it was the Congress Socialist Party which was coming in the way of a settlement in the wards in the B. P. C. C. elections, Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, said that it was entirely untrue.

"I know, said Mr. Masani, that attempts are being made by interested parties to throw the blame on our party."

"The fact is that we have put up a small and select band of 21 active Congress workers, each of whom has a record of jail service for as many as 75 seats. On the other hand, there is an army of non-socialist candidates of all kinds, some of whom are undoubtedly freak candidates.

NO WITHDRAWAL.

"That being the case," Mr. Masani proceeded, "it is not possible for us to agree to withdraw one or more of our candidates.

"If we had chosen we could have put up as many as 50 or 60 candidates and withdrawn half of them as part of a bargain as others have done. But that was a game which we did not choose to play.

"If those who go about complaining of Socialists' unaccommodativeness really desire to arrive at agreed results it is quite open to them to concede to our party the very modest quota of 21 out of 75 seats, to which the unchallenged calibre of its candidates entitles it."—United Press.

MATCH AGAINST AUSTRALIANS

Ends In A Draw

LONDON, Aug. 10.

There was no play to-day and the match was abandoned, thus resulting in a draw.

SCORES.

Australians 221 and 185 for 4. Warwick 179.

Bowling Analysis: (in Australian's Second Innings) Mayer 17|8|31|1; Dyatt 4|1|15|0; Paine 21|11|30|1; Hollies 20|8|34|2; Croom 3|0|34|0; Cranmer 2|0|15|0; Santall 3|0|13|0.

COUNTY CRICKET

Gloucester Piles Up Huge Score

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The following are the results of First-class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

SURREY v. MIDDLESEX.

Surrey won by 1 wicket. Middlesex 184 and 292 (Fender 5 for 94). Surrey 359 and 118 for 9 (Allen 4 for 42, Smith 5 for 58).

SUSSEX v. WORCESTERSHIRE.

Sussex won by 269 runs. Sussex 417 and 203 for 2 declared. Worcester 194 and 157 (Quaife 56 Tate 6 for 44.)

LANCASHIRE v. DERBYSHIRE.

Lancs won by 135 runs. Lancs 240 and 202 for 5 declared. (Tyldesley 87 not out) Derby 170 and 137 (Skinner 55 Hopwood 8 for 58).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE v. HAMPSHIRE.

Hants won by 10 wickets. Northants 146 and 295 (Bakewell 41. Partridge 57) Hants 293 and 59 for nil.

LEICESTERSHIRE v. YORKSHIRE

Leicester won by 58 runs. Leicester 94 and 250. Yorkshire 196 for 5 declared and 90 (Smith 6 for 39).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. GLAMORGAN.

Match ended in draw. Gloucester 603 for 6 declared. Glamorgan 324 for 5 (Davies 127, Turnbull 97).

PROCESSION BEFORE A MOSQUE

Magistrate's Order On Muslims

BEZWADA, Aug. 10.

The Joint Magistrate has issued orders prohibiting certain Muslims from interfering in a procession to be taken out by a Hindu temple. The trustee of the temple made a petition for orders restraining the Muslims from interfering in the procession before a mosque. The contention is that the mosque is of recent creation and the Muslims have no right to interfere in the procession being conducted before the mosque.

The Magistrate ordering observed, "The mosque is of recent creation and stood on a footing different from old institutions of its kind."—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1934

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J8

Travancore's Ban On National Congress

BENGALI YOUTH TO HANG

Special Tribunal Delivers Judgment In Deobhong Shooting Case

DACCA, Aug 9.

The Special Tribunal delivered judgment to-day in the Narayanganj Shooting Outrage case sentencing Matilal Mallik (20) to death. Kalachand the other accused was found not guilty and acquitted but rearrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On hearing the sentence passed on him, Matilal addressing the court said "Thank you very much."

The prosecution case was that on April 10th last at about two in the morning five Mahomedans of Deobhog, a suburb of Narayanganj, sitting on the road roadside noticed three youths who were passing along the road in a suspicious manner. The Mahomedans challenged them whereupon they whipped out revolvers and fired at two of the Mahomedans one of whom died shortly after, while the other was grievously injured. Matilal however was arrested on the spot and was found to be in possession of a dagger.—A. P.

RESEARCH WORK OF MALARIAL SURVEY

Monkey Selected For Experiments

SIMLA, August 8.

The following press-note has been issued:—

"Much of the work done by the research workers of the Indian Research Fund Association is of so technical and involve nature, that neither its meaning nor the conclusions to be drawn from it would convey much to the general public. Consequently a discovery of the utmost importance to the health of the world may pass unnoticed, except by those who read deeply in scientific journals, and further, even if the discovery were announced in head-lines of heavy type, the ordinary reader would in many cases wonder why it was considered important.

MONKEY INFECTED

"Such a piece of work has recently been done by our workers at Kasauli in the Malaria Survey of India. The important fact is that last year at Kasauli for the first time malaria was experimentally transmitted to a monkey. Since then infected monkey blood has been conveyed to London, and thence again to New York, where another monkey has been successfully infected with the Kasauli race of malaria parasites.

The monkey malarial parasite is not the same as that affecting man, though very comparable with it. Already we know of three monkey malaria, parasites, one that causes fever every 24 hours, another, a certain parasite, causing fever every 48 hours, and a quartan parasite with a periodicity of 72 hours.

REMAINS TO BE EXPLAINED

It remains to be explained why these experiments are of such vital importance. In the monkey we have the animal most resembling man; his malaria parasites and his mode of infection and the resulting disease all resemble malaria in mankind, so that, by now, conducting experiments on those animals we can re-produce at will the conditions seen in man on whom we cannot experiment.

A monkey can acquire immunity for one breed of malaria parasite, but if it be infected by another breed even of the same kind of parasite, he is not immune. Perhaps this event can explain by analogy why the body of a man, possessing apparently a relative immunity to Malaria, in their own area may suffer severely when moved to another distant place.

For instance labourers from South India if moved to Malaya may readily be infected with a different Malaria, i.e., a different Malayan parasite to which they have no immunity, and in return may infect the Malaya with the South Indian parasites they have brought with them.—United Press.

Baroda Ban On The "Reds"

"Lalbavta," Danger To Public Safety

BLANK CHEQUE TO D. M.

Arrested Persons Have No Right Of Appeal

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Aug. 9.

The Government of Baroda has issued a notification in Government Gazetteof to-day about the suppression of the "Lalbavta" movement (Red Flag movement).

BAN ON "REDS"

It states that an emergency having arisen, which makes it expedient to make provision against associations and movements dangerous to public peace and safety.

(1) the Government declare the "Lalbavta" movement illegal.

NO LIBERTY OF PERSON

(2) any member of the abovesaid movement and any one connected directly or indirectly with it or any one furthering or encouraging the cause or object of that movement either individually independent of that movement or as a member of that movement shall be liable to be dealt with by the District Magistrate.

Special Power

The District Magistrate is specially empowered to try and punish him with simple imprisonment not exceeding six months with or without a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

Confiscation & Forfeiture

(3) the Police Naib Suba or any one authorised by the District Magistrate may take possession of any building and of any moveable property found therein provided the building or the property is used for such illegal movement, and shall make a list thereof and may give such direction for the disposal thereof as the District Magistrate may order,

No Appeal

(4) There shall be no appeal against any order of the District Magistrate,

Non-Bailable

(5) Notwithstanding anything said elsewhere in law, the offence under the law shall be cognisable and non-bailable,

In Force For 1 Year

(6) This order will remain in force at once and remain in force for a period not exceeding one year.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Aug. 9.

The strike of the municipal workers is now at an end and negotiations are in progress to meet the just and fair demands of the workers.

Certain workers of the Spinning department of Shri Sayaji Mills have gone on strike as a protest against alleged wage-cut. Negotiations for a just settlement of the dispute are in progress. The general attitude here is that such disputes should be settled in amicably and in sympathy with the fair and just demands of the workers.

The vegetable market strike is in progress since a long time. The main cause is enhancement of rent.

It seems Baroda is going through a "strike mania." There is some disaffection amongst the college students about compulsory physical training.

CONGRESS WILL SWEEP POLLS

Non-Congress Candidates Do Not Carry Weight

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, August 9.

Mr. Krishna Ballav Asahay, Secretary to the Bihar Congress Parliamentary Board in an interview states that he was not at all frightened by the mushroom growth of non-Congress candidates for the Assembly. He was sure that most of them would disappear, as soon as names of Congress candidates were announced.

He denied that no propaganda was being done for Congress candidates. While propaganda for non-Congress candidates was confined to Urban areas, Congress workers who were engaged in enrolling Congress members brought themselves into touch with voters, who actually counted.

Rao Saheb S. H. Prayag, M.Ag., Cotton Superintendent, Khandesh Division, Jalgaon, was the guest of honour at a tea party given by J. D. Ranadive on behalf of the Khandesh Agricultural Officers on Sun (5th inst.) at Jalgaon.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, who has been appointed Acting Presidency Magistrate in place of Mr. G. R. Khairaz (who is on leave), took his seat on Thursday.

NO QUARTER FOR GAMBLERS

Baroda Plans Big Drive By Amending State Penal Code

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Aug. 9.

The Government of Baroda has amended section 270 of the Local Penal Code which refers to the offence of conducting a gambling den with the object of making the punishment deterrent.

Under the revised section the offence will be punishable to the extent of 2 years' rigorous' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 and the persons responsible for the offence will be liable to be arrested by the Police without a warrant.

It may be mentioned here that the Sidhpur Forecast Company Inquiry conducted by the Government has revealed certain startling details.

It is authoritatively known now that Mr. Limaye has been deputed on special duty to Sidhpur to conduct investigations.

CALCUTTA SUPPORTS MALAVIYA & ANEY

Working Committee's Decision Deplored

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

A resolution deploring the decision of the Congress Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board in relation to the Communal Award and reiterating opposition to the Award as anti-national, undemocratic and unjust was adopted at a public meeting this evening at the Albert Hall under the auspices of the Provincial Hindu Sabha, Mr. Birendranath Dutt presiding.

The meeting appreciated the bold stand for the cause of nationalism taken by Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney on the Congress Working Committee's decision concerning the Communal Award.—A. P.

INDIAN CHAMPION FOR AUSTRALIA

Profulla Ghose To Participate In Centenary Celebrations

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10

The Simla correspondent of the "Star of India" understands that India is being sent a special invitation to participate in the Australian Centenary celebrations.

In this connection the correspondent hints that a personal invitation is being sent to Mr. Profulla Ghose, the champion swimmer, to participate in the same.—United Press.

Simla.—The Select Committee on Sir Harisingh Gour's Bill further to amend the income Tax Act 1922, met on Friday under the Chairmanship of Sir Nripen Sircar. The Committee meets again on 14th inst. to conclude their labour.—United Press.

No Meetings And No Enrolment Of Members

COMMUNIST BOGEY AGAIN

State "Hukum" Being Despatched To Officers

TRIVANDRUM, August 10.

The Travancore Government observe that meetings have recently been held within the State for the purpose of enrolling new members of the Indian National Congress and conducting propaganda on its behalf.

FOLLOWING SIMLA LEAD.

There have also been certain meetings, some of which have been held in the name of advocating the abolition of private property and putting forward other proposals, associated with the Communist organisations, which have been declared unlawful in British India and which this Government will also treat likewise.

While the Government desire to afford full liberty of association and public meeting to the subjects of His Highness, and while they have not prevented such activities originating in British India as the Khaddar and Harijan movements, they must strongly deprecate the intervention by the Travancore subjects in political agitation relating to British India or any other Indian State, a course fraught with grave embarrassments and many harmful consequences.

They must point out that responsible leaders have themselves in recognition of these facts, declared against the advisability of operating in Indian States and that the present meetings seem to be a contravention of their advice. Government have reviewed the position carefully and have arrived at the decision which they are now communicating to their officers and the public of Travancore,

that they cannot permit the holding of meetings and conducting propaganda within the State in furtherance of the objects of Communist organisations in British India or enrol members for the Indian National Congress or take active part in the internal politics of or elections in British India or any other Indian State.—A. P.

"We Never Knew What Quarrel Was"

Wife Describes Vinodini's Statement As Untrue

ADDING FUEL TO FIRE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

"I do believe he will return within a week as he has promised three days before going to Bombay again." In these words Sharda Manubhai, the wife, stated in an interview to a press representative replying to various questions. She said:

"UNTRUE AND FALSE"

"I have to say nothing against my husband, except Vinodini's statement which is quite untrue and false. We understood our responsibilities and duties fully well when our marriage ceremony was performed. It was not such a haphazard affair as stated in Gujarati, — "Lakdemakda" — we were always happy and no dissatisfaction prevailed at any time in any matter till this day.

NEVER KNEW A QUARREL

Vinodini's lame defence is just like the attempt to add fuel to the fire of wounded hearts. Our life was as happy as anything. We have not known what quarrel was. His affection towards my father's family was extraordinary and we were always together whenever we went on tour, even at the last M.C.C. matches.

THEY WERE FRIENDS

It was certainly to my knowledge that Manubhai and Vinodini often used to go out together. But I had no objection to that because I knew they also studied together and were friends. I had no idea whatsoever that it was to result in this way. I had not known about his new marriage till he went to Bombay, as he had gone to a feast with our son and daughter the same noon. No sign of disaffection was witnessed till the night he left for Bombay saying that he would return within 10 or 12 days.

HE WILL COME BACK

Even three days before he again went to Bombay, I had a talk with him. I noticed him repenting and feeling that he had committed a mistake. He has promised to come again within a week and I do believe he will return."

BENGAL'S ACTING GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10

Sir John Woodhead has taken upon himself the execution of offices as Governor of Bengal this noon in place of Sir John Anderson who left for home yesterday on four months' leave.

Mr. J. A. L. Swan has been appointed temporary Member of the Governor's Executive Council in place of Sir John Woodhead.—United Press.

BURMA COUNCIL WALK-OUT

Three Parties To Urge President To Resign From Office

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

Serious development took place yesterday in the Burma Legislative Council, resulting in the walk out of non-official members consisting of Mr. Chit H. Laing and the Ministerial Party, when the President disallowed the adjournment moved by Mr. U. Saw of the People's Party to discuss the extraordinary situation arising out of the Governor's refusal of President's removal.

Three parties held emergent meetings last night to consider the president's ruling and the Governor's decision.

It is understood that the parties have decided to write to the President to resign as the President lost the confidence. If the president disagrees, they will adopt to-day all obstructions possible rendering the president's position intolerable.

Serious developments are expected to-day and keen excitement is prevailing.—United Press.

WILL GANDHIJI DECIDE IT?

Harijan Weavers Ordered To Quit College Compound

(From A Correspondent.

MASULIPATAM, (By Mail.)

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, a prominent Congressman, and formerly a member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, who is now the Secretary of the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala (National College, Masulipatam), has served notices on about fifteen Panchama (Harijan) khadder weavers who have been residing in the college compound for over twelve years, to remove their huts and looms from the place by October 1 next. The notices state no reason other than that the governing body of the institution had come to that decision.

The weavers have submitted a protest to the Life Board of the Kalasala stating that they had been residing there for the past twelve years, having been brought there at the instance of the late founder of the college, Mr. K. Hanumantha Rao, and that they never expected such treatment at the hands of the authorities of the institution.

They express surprise that those who called themselves Congressmen and followers of Mahatma Gandhi, who had done much for the uplift of Harijans and the spread of khadder, should have behaved thus against them. Harijans were looking forward to a better state of society as a result of Gandhiji's preachings.

They declare that they will offer satyagraha and have asked the Life Board of the Kalasala to take this matter to the notice of Mahatma Gandhi and let them know his decision and advice to them.

Mr. Devadhar, of the Servants of India Society and President of the Cochin Co-operative Enquiry Committee who went to Ernakulam a few days back to study the conditions of the ryots will submit after his investigation, a report to the Cochin Durbar recommending many a suggestion for bettering the co-operative movement.

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